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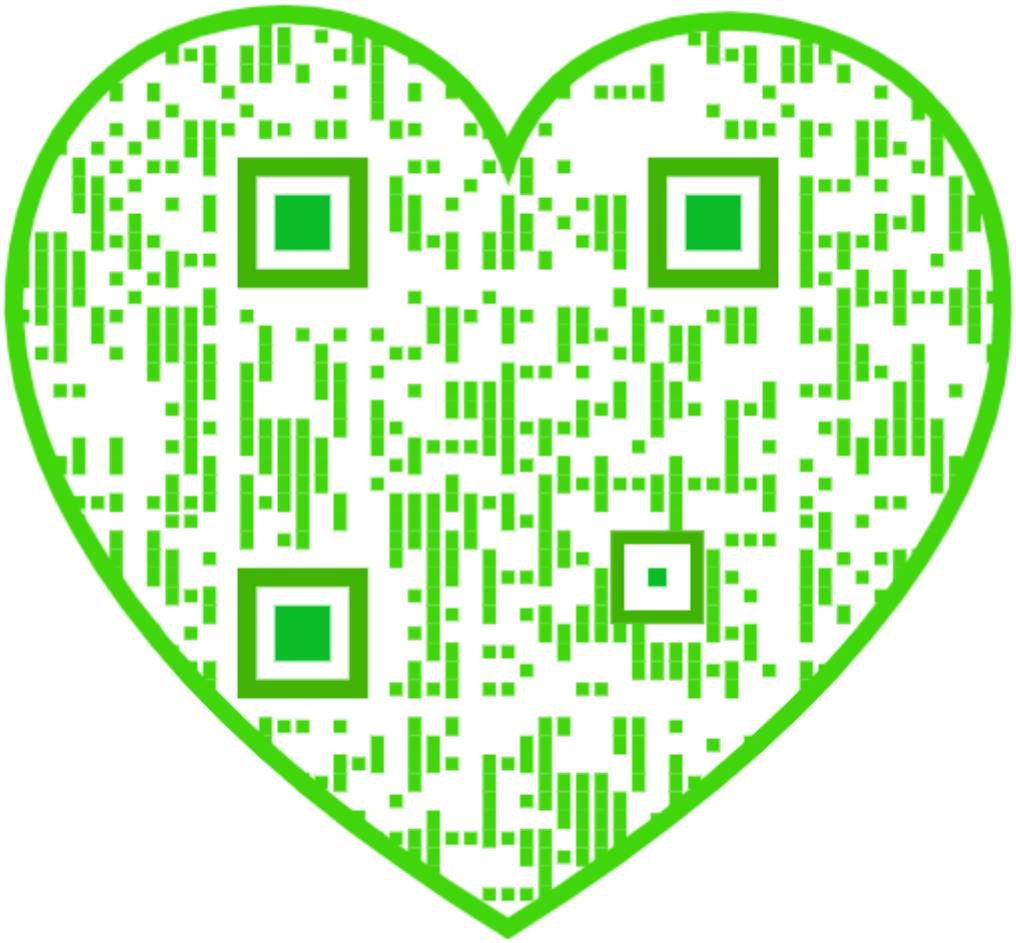

THE

SCIENCE AND GEOMETRY OF DRESS.

BEING A COMPLETE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION IN THE

ART OF DESIGNING, DRAFTING AND CUTTING

Ladies' & Children's Wearing Apparel

AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND ORIGINAL METHOD

OF TEACHING.

BY DIAGRAMIC DELINEATIONS OF GARMENTS IN MINIATURE, TOGETHER WITH EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING AND TRIMMING; TO WHICH IS ADDED A

VOCABULARY OF FASHION,

CONSISTING OF WORDS AND PHRASES PECULIAR TO DRESS, MATERIALS, DESCRIPTIONS OF STYLES, ETC., ETC.

BY MRS. L. L. JACKSON,
Author of the "FAMILY DRESS GUIDE," Etc.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND ARRANGED FOR SCHOOLS, PRIVATE TUITION, DRESS-MAKERS, AND LADIES GENERALLY.

Price, $1.50.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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TO

GEN. T. A. MORRIS,

OF

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

IN KIND REMEMBRANCE,

This Work

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

This work, in its general design, is intended by the author as a complete Guide, Instructor and Text-Book on measuring, designing, drafting and cutting ladies' and children's clothing—suited not only to the studies of the school-room and the requirements of the professional Artist in Dress, but also to that large class of ladies outside the profession whose industry is chiefly confined to the home-circle.

In the plan herein adopted will be found all the essential rules and directions contained in our former instruction book, first published in 1867, entitled the "Family Dress Guide," besides many important additions suited to the advanced stage of the Art, and specially applicable to garments of modern style and construction.

The chief object of the "miniature method" of drafting, designed to be used and applied in connection with the elementary rules of this work, is to facilitate the teaching of this science in schools and classes, as also to reduce the labor and time required in imparting instructions.

The diagram illustrations herein given are intended to impress the mind of the pupil in advance with the general plan and outline of the garment to be drafted, this rendering subsequent labor easy and intelligible.

In conclusion, as a matter of special importance to the rapid advancement of the pupil, the author would urge a strict adherence, while under instructions, to the use of the Miniature Dress Guide and the average measures as printed on the diagrams.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, October, 1876. L. L. J.

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS, USED IN DRAFTING.

The "DRESS-GUIDE."—By this title is implied a complete set of Diagrams, so constructed and arranged in shape, measurements and proportion as to correspond with, and represent in life-size, the component parts of a Lady's Dress-Waist—consisting of the following separate and distinct pieces; viz.:

The "FRONT GUIDE."—This is used in drafting the front of Dress-Waist.

The "BACK GUIDE."—This is used in drafting the back of Dress-Waist.

The "DART-RULE."—By this the darts are shaped; also, the curve below the Waist in front, applied in drafting Basques, etc.

The "SIDE-FORM-RULE"—Is that portion of the Guide by which the side-form of the Waist is drafted. It is also used in shaping the outline and curves of the sleeve, etc.

The "SKIRT-RULE."—By this is meant that portion of the Guide which is used in drafting the skirt of the dress; also, in determining the "angle or slope" of the gores, curving the bottom of the skirt, and measuring the widths of biasses, ruffles, etc.

The "LARGE ARM-SIZE."—This is designed for extreme sizes, or when the arm of the person is larger than the measures printed on the "Arm-size" of the "Front Guide."

The "SMALL ARM-SIZE."—This is designed for infants and children.

The "MINIATURE DRESS-GUIDE."—By this is signified the several parts constituting the large "Dress-Guide," reduced in size to a scale of miniature proportions; its chief design *being to make practicable the teaching of this science in classes;* and, although not embodying the full number of figures contained in its representative, the "Large Dress-Guide," yet, by special adaptation, in connection with what is termed the "Average Measures," it is made capable of producing, "in miniature," all the various garments embraced in a lady's or child's wardrobe.

The "AVERAGE MEASURES."—By this term is implied those measures which represent the *general average size* of a lady's form, and which are given in connection with the Diagrams of this work as a basis for elementary practice in drafting with the "Miniature Dress-Guide."

Remark.—It will be observed that the term "Dress-Goods," used in the rules and Diagrams of this work, is designed to indicate the materials on which life-size garments are drafted; yet, it is intended that the student, while under instructions, should use a suitable quality of paper, such as light manilla; viz., from 25 to 30 pounds weight to the ream, free from specks; in connection with which (as the remainder of the outfit necessary) should also be procured a No. 2 lead-pencil, a pair of small scissors, and a penknife or pencil-sharpener.

MANNER AND ORDER OF TAKING THE MEASURES.

1st. *Breast.*—Draw the Tape-line loosely over the fullest part of the Bust, measuring across from arm to arm.

2d. *Around Waist.*—Take this measure tight or loose, as you wish the dress at this part.

3d. *Around the top of the Arm.*—Take the measure *close.*

4th. *Length of Waist* (under the arm).—Place the Tape-line directly *underneath* the arm-curve, and measure straight down to the waist or hip, as long as the dress should be worn.

5th. *Length of Waist up Center of Front.*—Take this measure from the waist or bottom of belt (as low down at front as the dress can be worn), up to the Neck (as high as may be desired).

6th. *Around the Neck*—Allowing the Tape-line to meet *closely* around so as to admit the end of the fore-finger underneath.

7th. *Shoulder.*—Measure down the shoulder-seam, from the Neck to the top of the Arm-size, as long as fashion or taste may require.

8th. *Across the Back.*—Draw the Tape-line directly across the back, over the shoulder-blades, (from arm to arm.

9th. *Length up Center of Back.*—This measure should be taken from the bottom of the waist or belt, to the Neck (as high as you wish the dress).

SUGGESTIONS on the POSITION of the person while being measured; also, on the proper manner of placing the Tape-line at the different points of the Form.

While being measured, the lady should stand in her natural position; viz., erect, and with arms down.

To prevent mistakes by beginners (or those unpracticed), it is advisable to take the measures over a well-fitting dress.

For Breast.—The end of the Tape-line should be placed near the lower part of Arm-curve (in front, not underneath), *pressing sufficiently to feel the muscle of the Arm,* at the same time allowing the Tape-line to *pass loosely over the fullest part of the Bust,* in an arched or curved direction, until it reaches the same muscle (in front of the Arm) at the opposite side of the breast. The measure across the Bust can be made tight or loose, according to the manner in which the Tape-line is drawn over the Bust.

Caution.—It is important not to take this measure *too tight.*

Around the Waist.—The Tape-measure should be drawn tight, so as to allow for its being taken over the dress.

Arm-Size.—Take the measure around that part of the arm of the dress, where the sleeve is sewed in, drawing the Tape-line loose, or tight, according to the size of the person. As a general rule, for a large-sized arm, this measure should be taken closer than for a medium-size or small arm. A lady with very poor or small arm, always appears in better proportion to have a rather loose sleeve and arm-size. In judging of the correct size, it is advisable to measure and compare with the arm-size of the dress the lady has on.

Length of Waist (under the arm).—The Tape-line should be placed directly underneath the arm, and the measure taken straight down to the bottom of the waist (on the hip) as long as the dress, at this part, can be worn.

Caution.—If you should take this measure very low down on the Waist, then remember to have the Tape-line *placed as low, in proportion,* when you take the measure up the center of front.

N. B.—Both these measures serve an important part in regulating the slope of the shoulder. This same rule should be observed in measuring for length up the center of back.

Length up Center of Front.—This measure should be taken *from the bottom of the Waist* or belt (as low down as is natural for the dress to be worn), up to the Neck at front.

Caution.—This measure should be very carefully and accurately taken, as it determines the height of the Neck at front; it also forms a basis in finding the natural height or slope of the shoulder.

Neck.—In taking this measure do not measure over the dress or collar, but on the Neck, allowing the Tape-line to just meet around (with end of forefinger underneath). Too loose a measure at this part will cause too much fullness on the upper part of the Shoulder, near the Neck.

N. B.—It is always better to take a close measure at this part, and then stretch the Neck of the dress before putting on the band or cord.

Shoulder.—In measuring this part of the form, place the Tape-line up to the side of the Neck, as high as the band or cord of the dress; then measure down the Shoulder-seam, from the Neck to the top of Arm-size (as long as you wish the Shoulder of the Dress).

N. B.—For ladies with large bust; also, for loose waist and Wrappers, the Shoulder-measure should be taken from $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to 1 inch longer than usual. This gives a better proportion in drafting the pattern.

Across the Back.—Place the end of the Tape-line directly at the Arm, passing it over the Shoulder-blades from Arm to Arm.

Length up Center of Back.—The end of the Tape-line should be placed on the Waist, below the belt, (as low down as the dress can be worn), then measure up to the back Neck (as high as you wish the Neck of the dress)

Remark.—In finding the proportions of the several parts of the form, by the process of measuring just given, it is important to remember that upon the *accuracy* of the measures and their *correct application* in drafting depends the perfect fit of the garment. It is also to be understood that the method of measurement previously described is applicable alike to every style of garment, whether loose-fitting or tight, with this difference: viz., that, for loose and half-loose garments, an addition of 1 or 2 inches should be made to the breast-measure when drafting, and from 2 to 3 inches should be added to the measure around the waist for fullness to correspond.

N. B.—*When taking the measures of the person, always write them down in the same order as given below.*

AVERAGE MEASURES.

INCHES.

18—Breast.
24—Around the Waist.
13—Arm-Size.
8—Length of Waist, under the Arm.
13—Length up Center of Front.
12—Neck.
7—Shoulder.

13—Across the Back
16—Length up Center of Back.

SKIRT MEASURE.

First—Measure from the Waist down the Center of Front
Second—Measure down the Seam at the Side.
Third—Measure down the Center of the Back.

AVERAGE SKIRT-LENGTHS FOR TRAIN DRESS.

INCHES.

40 —Center of Front.
40½—Seam Next Front.
42½—Seam at the Side.
46 —Seam Next Back.
48 —Center of Back.

N. B.—For average Skirt-Lengths for Short Dress, Basque, Sacque, etc., see Diagrams representing said garments.

THE

SCIENCE AND GEOMETRY OF DRESS.

PART FIRST.

ELEMENTARY RULES AND DEFINITIONS.

LESSON 1.

Diagram 1.—This Diagram is designed to represent the Front of Dress-Waist in its general shape and outline, with the names and location of the Points, Curves and Lines forming the basis of the measurements used in drafting the Front of Dress-Waist.

Diagram 2.—This is designed to show the proper position of the Front Dress-Guide on the Goods in the first stage of drafting.

The *heavy line,* running parallel with the Front edge of Dress Guide, indicates the two Selvage-edges of the Dress Goods placed together in position for drafting.

The *dots* composing the two lines running across the Diagram near its center, represent the measurement of the Breast; and the *dots* composing the line running across the Diagram near the bottom denote measurements around the Waist.

The *figures and large dots*, marked 18· 18· Breast; also, 24· 34· and 44· Around the Waist, denote average measures used by students in drafting while under instructions.

The 1-*inch space* between the edge of Dress-Goods and the Front edge of the Dress-Guide, denotes the space allowed for Hem or Curve, and is required for all Waists which are open at the Center of Front.

How to Draft the Front of Dress-Waist.

[Open at the Center.]

The Proper Position of Front Guide on the Goods when Dotting at the Measures for Breast and Waist.

First arrange the Dress-Goods or lining in the following position, viz: Fold the Goods double, by placing the two Selvage-edges exactly together, and directly in front, with the Top or upper end of the Goods at the left-hand side.

Rule 1.—Place the Front Guide in the position represented by Diagram 2, viz: with the Point of Front-Neck, resting at the Top or upper end of the Goods, and the Front edge of the Guide, placed parallel with and 1 inch distant from the Selvage-edge of the Dress-Goods (all the way down); then draw a line along the Front-edge of the Guide from the Front-Neck-point to the bottom of the Waist. This is called the Hem line.

Rule 2.—Keep the Guide in the position just described, and proceed to make dots through the perforations marked 18· 18· Breast, and 24· 34· and 44· Around the Waist, as represented by the large dots in Diagram 2.

Explanation.—The figures 24 denote the *actual size* Around the Waist, and the *two spaces* occurring between (24· 34· and 44·) indicate the additional allowance required for the taking up of the two Darts at the Front of Dress-Waist—each space representing ten numbers, which is equivalent to the width of one Dart.

N. B.—See special remarks on Dart Sizes.

DIAGRAM 1.

Names and location of the several lines, points and curves, composing the outline of the Front of Dress Waist.

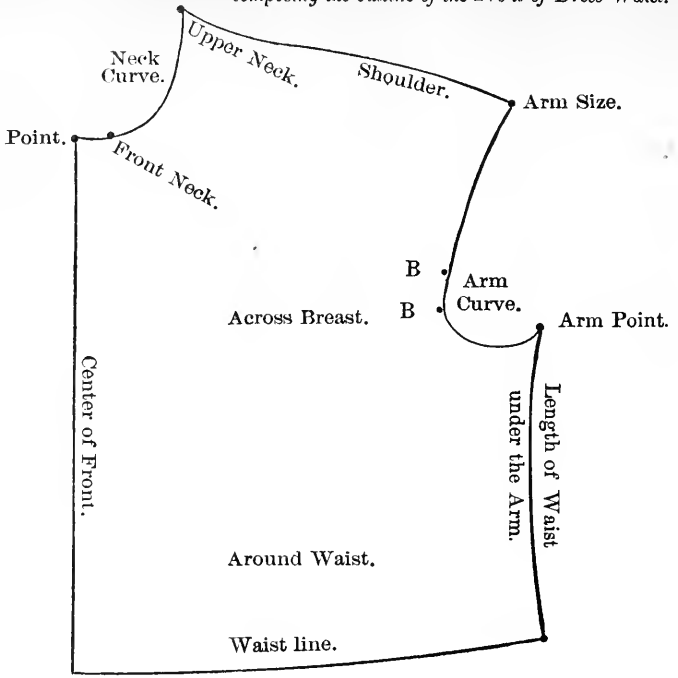


DIAGRAM 2.

The proper position of the Front Dress Guide on the goods, when dotting at the Breast and Waist measures.

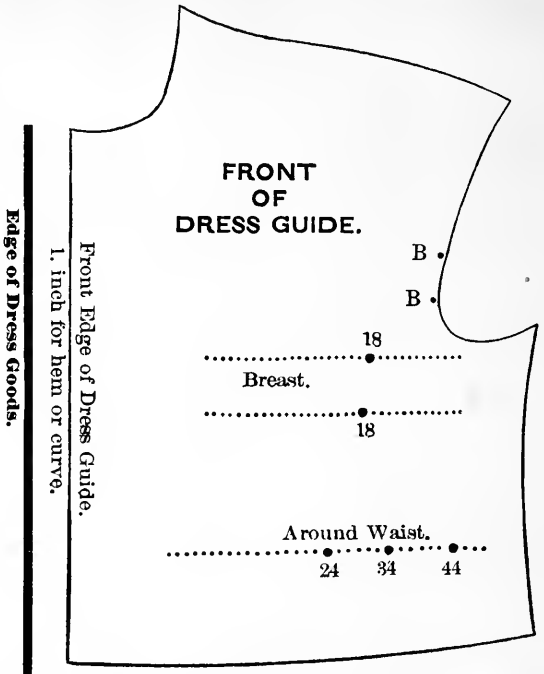


DIAGRAM 3.

The proper position of Dress Guide, when dotting at measure for Neck, as further explained in Diagram **4**.

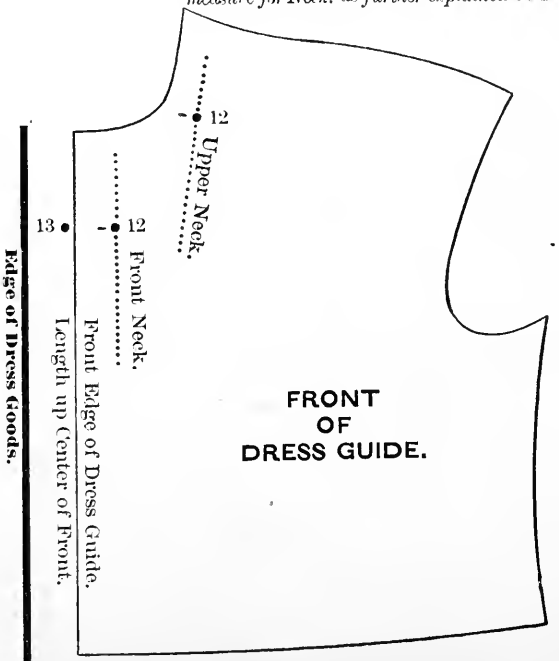
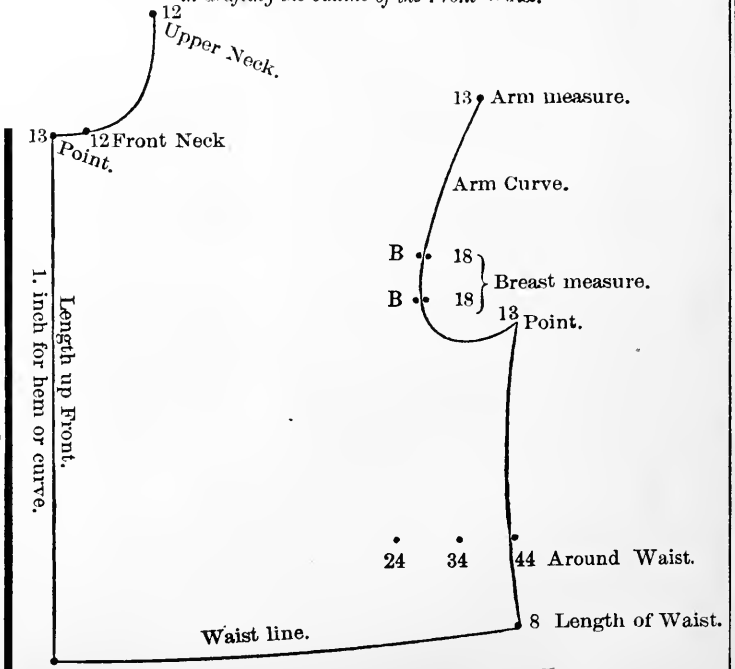


DIAGRAM 4.

Showing the arm as the point of commencement in drafting the outline of the Front Waist.



How to Shape the Front Arm-Curve.

See Diagram 4.]

Rule 3. This is done by placing the two dots B· B· (printed on the Front Arm-Curve of the Guide), exactly at, and just touching the two dots 18· 18· previously made on the Goods for Breast Measure. While the Guide remains in this position, draw a line around the edge of the Arm-Curve, from 13, Arm-Measure (printed on the edge near the top), to the figures 13, near the Arm-Point.

N. B.—For full explanations on the different Arm Sizes for Cloaks, Children, etc., see special remarks under that head.

How to Draft Length-of-Waist.

[Under the Arm.]

Rule 4.—Place the Arm-point of the Guide, exactly at, and just touching the Arm-point on the Goods, with the Length-of-Waist edge of the Guide placed close to, and on a line with the dot marked 44· (the measure Around-the-Waist as shown in Diagram 4). Then draw a line along the edge of the Guide, from the Arm-Point, down to the figure 8, denoting the Length of Waist.

Caution.—In drafting this line great care should be taken not to stop at the 44· Waist Measure dot, but continue the line to the figure denoting the length required.

Explanation.—The figures for Length-of-Waist sizes are printed down the Length-of-Waist edge of Guide.

The Proper Position of the Dress-Guide when Drafting the Waist-Line at Front.

Rule 5.—Place the Front-edge of Dress-Guide, close to and parallel with the Hem-line, then move the Guide downward, in the same parallel position, until the end of Length-of-Waist line appears just below, and on a line with the Bottom-edge of Dress Guide; then draw a line across from the end of Length-of-Waist line, (indicated by figure 8), to the Hem at front. See Diagram 4.

Explanation.—This Line forms a division of the Waist and Skirt of the Dress, and it is important that it be drafted accurately,

by having the Guide in the exact position described; otherwise, the results at the Neck and Shoulder would be imperfect. This line also forms the basis for measuring up the Center of Front Waist.

How to Measure For Length Up Center of Front.

RULE 6.—Place the Front-edge of the Guide close to and parallel with the Hem line of the Goods, and the Bottom-edge of Guide resting on the Waist-line; then make a dot on the Hem-line at the figures indicating the Length-up-Front: viz., 13, (printed on the Front-edge of the Guide.)

Explanation.—This measure is used for the purpose of determining the exact locality or Point of the Front-Neck. It also regulates the slope or angle of the Shoulder.

How to Draft the Front-Neck.

RULE 7.—Place the Front-Guide in the position represented by Diagram 3: viz., with the measure 12, Front Neck, placed on a line with, and directly opposite the dot 13, (previously made on the Hem-line), to denote Length up Front; observing at the same time that the Front-edge of Guide is placed close to, and parallel with the Hem-line (all the way down); then make dots at 12 Front Neck, and 12 Upper-Neck. Now place the Neck-Curve of the Guide directly underneath, and touching the dots just made for Neck-measure; then draw a line from the Hem at Front to the Upper-Neck-dot on the Goods, using for this purpose the Neck Curve of the Guide. This shapes the Front-Neck, as shown by Diagram 4.

How to Draft the Front Shoulder.

RULE 8.—Place the Upper-Neck-Point of the Guide directly at the Upper Neck Point on the Goods, at the same time having the Shoulder-edge of Guide resting on the top of Arm-Curve, at the figures 13, as indicated in Diagram 4. While the Guide remains in this position, draw a line on the Goods from the Upper-Neck-Point to the figure 7, (the Shoulder-Length).

Explanation.—The figures printed on the Shoulder-edge of the Guide, indicate the different Shoulder-lengths.

How to Re-Shape the Upper Part of Front Arm-Curve.

RULE 9.—Place the lower part of the Arm-Curve of the Guide to the same part of Arm-Curve on the Goods, at the same time having the top of Arm-Curve resting at the end of the Shoulder-line, (as indicated by figure 7); then draw a line from the end of Shoulder-line to the *lower* Breast-dot, as shown by Diagram 5.

Explanation.—The Arm Curve, below the lower Breast-dot, should not be changed.

How to Find the Proper Height of Darts at Front.

RULE 10.—Lay the Dart Rule (across the outline of the Front Waist already drafted on the goods) in the same position as shown by Diagram 5: viz., with the *wide end* of the Rule placed close to and parallel with the Hem-line, and the *upper edge* (near the point) placed directly underneath the lower part of Arm-Curve. Now, while in this position, make dots through the perforations marked "1st and 2d Darts for Ladies," (printed near the *under edge* of the Dart-Rule).

To Measure Dart-Space at the Bottom of Waist.

RULE 11.—Measure on the Waist-line $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the Hem-line, and make a dot. *Now shape the First Dart* by placing the *pointed end* of Dart-Rule close to the dot made on the Goods for the top of the First Dart, at the same time having the *Side* of Dart-Rule close to the $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch dot previously made on the Waist-line then draw a line down each side from the Point to the Waist-line.

The *Second Dart* is shaped in the same manner, leaving half-an-inch space between each Dart on the Waist-line.

To Draft the Center Line of Darts.

RULE 12.—Make a dot on the Waist-line in the center of each Dart; then draw a straight line from this dot to the Point, as shown in Diagram 6

Explanation.—This line is designed as a guide in basting the Goods down the center of the Dart before sewing the sides together.

DIAGRAM 5.

Showing the Shoulder line drafted, also the reshaping of the upper part of arm curve and the position of the dart rule to determine the proper hight of the darts.

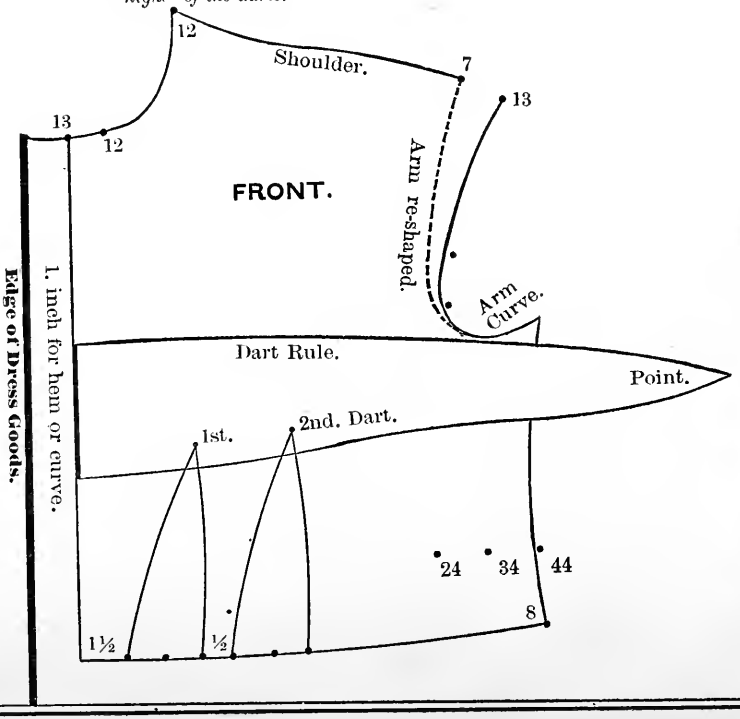
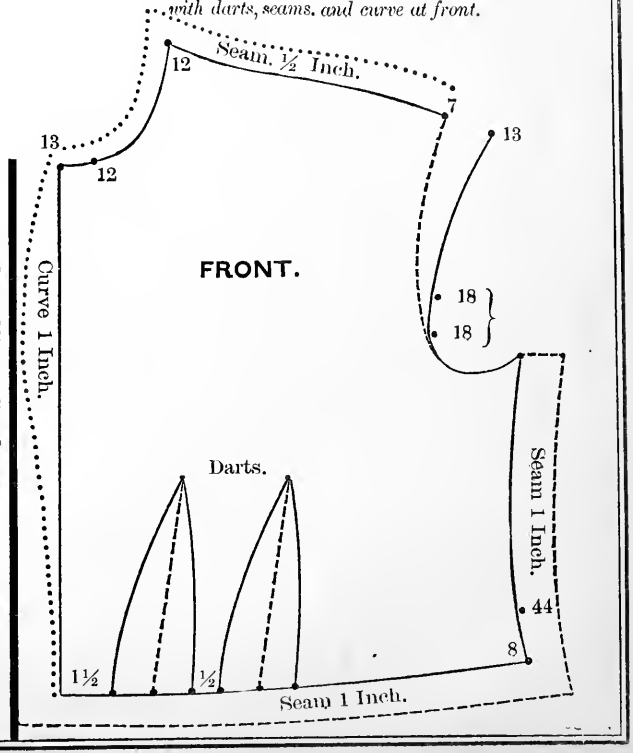


DIAGRAM 6.

The Front of Dress Waist drafted in full; with darts, seams, and curve at front.



N. B.—Allow for Seams, as Shown by Diagram 6. The *inner* line is designed for Basting, and the *outer* for Seams.

Diagram 6.—This represents the Front of Dress-Waist in its finished condition, showing the re-shaping of the Arm-Curve; also, the dotted lines, denoting the Center of Darts, the space allowed for Seams, and the proper shape of the Curve at Front.

This completes the Front of Dress-Waist.

LESSON 2.

Diagram 7.—This is designed to represent the Back of the Dress-Waist in its general shape and outline; also, the location and names of the various Points, Curves and Lines forming the basis of the measurements used in drafting the Back of Dress-Waist.

Diagram 8.—This is designed to show the proper position of the Back Dress Guide on the Goods in the first stage of drafting the Back of Dress-Waist.

The *heavy line,* running parallel with the Center of Back edge of Guide, indicates the Fold of Dress-Goods in position for drafting.

The large *dots* 13· 13· in the two dotted lines running crosswise of the Diagram near the center, represent the average measurement across the Back; and the *dot* 24· with the line running crosswise near the bottom of the Diagram, represents the average measurement Around the Waist.

N. B.—These Average measures are designed to be used in drafting only while under instructions.

DIAGRAM 7.

Names and location of the several lines, points and curves, composing the outline of the Back of Dress Waist.

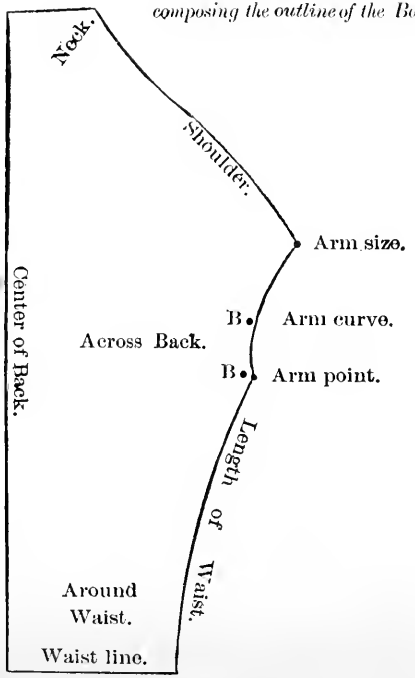
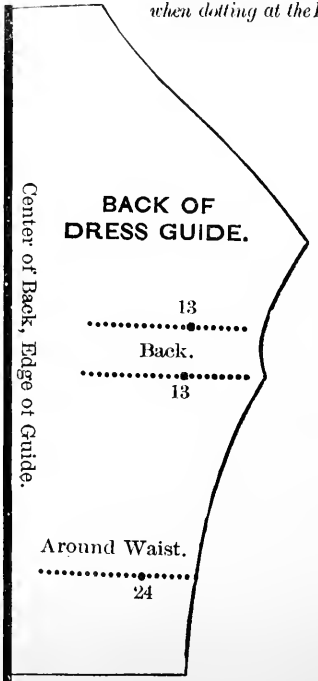


DIAGRAM 8.

The proper position of the Back Dress Guide on the goods when cutting at the Back and waist measure.



How to Draft the Back of Dress-Waist.

Closed at the Center.

[See Diagram 8.]

First bring the two Selvages evenly together; then place the top of the Goods at the left-hand side, and the Fold-edge, (or middle of the Goods,) directly in front.

Rule 13.—The Back-Dress-Guide should now be placed on the Goods in the same position as shown by Diagram 8; viz., with the Neck-Point of the Guide at the Top, and the Center-of-Back edge of Guide close to and parallel with the Fold in front. Then, while the garment remains in this position, make dots on the Goods (through the perforations on the Guide) at 13· 13· Back-measure, and 24. for measure Around the Waist.

How to Shape the Back Arm-Curve.

[See Diagram 10.]

Rule 14.—This is done by placing the two dots B· B. (printed on the Arm-curve of the Back-Guide) close to and on a line with the two dots made on the Goods at 13· 13· Back-measure. Then draw a line downward, from 13, Arm-measure, to the Arm-point, following the edge of the Curve.

N. B.—For full directions on Arm-Sizes, see special notes under that head.

How to Draft Length of Waist.

[Under the Arm.]

Rule 15.—Place the Arm-point of the Back-Guide exactly at and touching the Arm-point on the Goods; observing at the same time that the Length-of-Waist edge of Guide is placed close to and on a line with the dot 24· (Around-the-Waist measure), as shown in diagram 10; then draw a line along the edge of the Guide, downward, from the Arm-point to the figure 8, which denotes Length of Waist.

How to Draft the Bottom of Waist-Line.

Rule 16.—Place the Center-of-Back edge of Guide close to and parallel with the edge or Fold of Goods, and the bottom-edge of the

DIAGRAM 9.

The proper position of Dress Guide. when dotting for Back neck, as further explained in Diagram **10.**

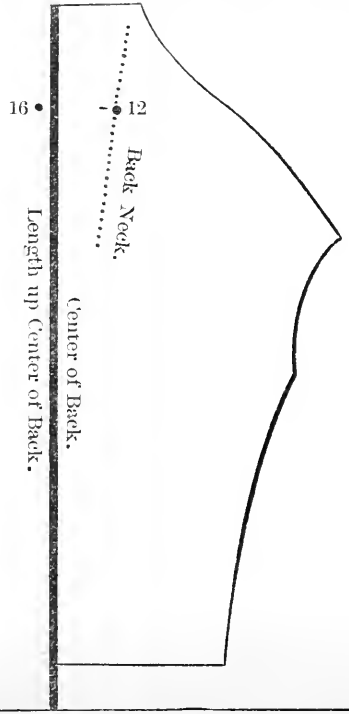
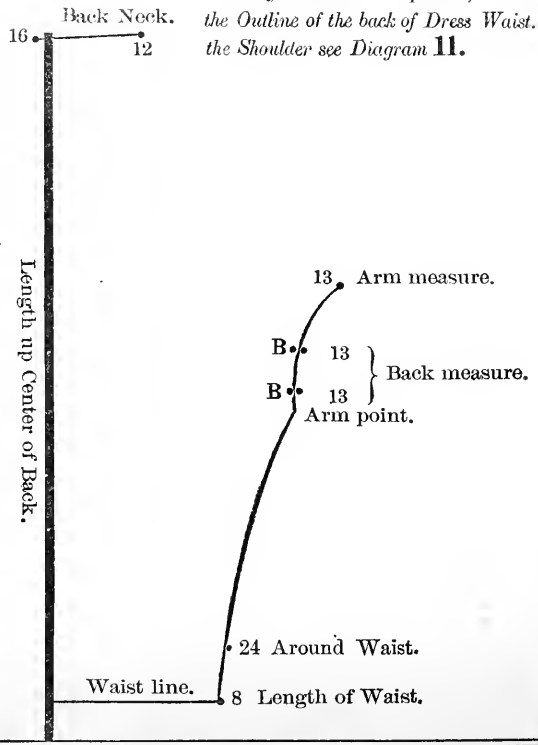


DIAGRAM 10.

Showing the arm as the point of commencement in drafting the Outline of the back of Dress Waist. N.B. for drafting the Shoulder see Diagram **11.**



Guide resting directly on the end of Length-of-Waist line; then draw a line straight across from the figure 8 to the Center of Back. See Diagram 10.

How to Measure on the Goods for Length Up Center-of-Back.

RULE 17.—Place the Center-of-Back edge of the Guide close to and parallel with the Fold of Goods, and the bottom-edge of the Guide resting on the Waist-line; then dot on the edge of Goods at the figures 16, (printed on the Guide for Length up Center of Back).

How to Dot at the Measure for the Back-Neck.

RULE 18.—Place the Back-Guide in the position represented by Diagram 9; viz., with the figure 12, Back-Neck-measure, placed on a line with and directly opposite the dot 16, (previously made on the edge of Goods), for Length up Center of Back; observing at the same time that the Center-of-Back edge of Guide, is on a line with the Fold of Goods all the way down; then make a dot (on the Goods) at 12, Back-Neck. Now slip the Guide downward until the Neck-edge of the Guide is directly underneath and on a line with the dots just made; then draw a line from the figure 16 (on the edge), to 12 as shown in Diagram 10.

How to Draft the Back-Shoulder-Line.

[SEE DIAGRAM 11.]

RULE 19.—Place the Back-Neck-point of the Guide exactly at and touching the Back-Neck-dot on the Goods, at the same time having the Shoulder-edge of the Guide (near the lower end) resting on the top of Arm-curve, at figure 13; and, while the Guide is in this position, draw a line from the Back-Neck-point to the figure 7, (printed on the Shoulder of the Guide), denoting the length.

How to Re-Shape the Back Arm-Curve.

[SEE DIAGRAM 11.]

Rule 20.—Place the Arm-point of the Guide exactly at and touching the Arm-point on the Goods, at the same time having the upper part of Arm-curve placed at the end of the Shoulder-line,

DIAGRAM 11.

Showing the Back of Dress waist drafted in full, with side form and seams.

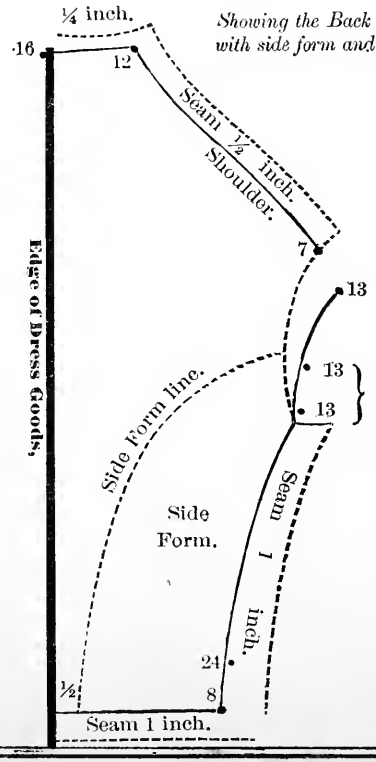


DIAGRAM 12.

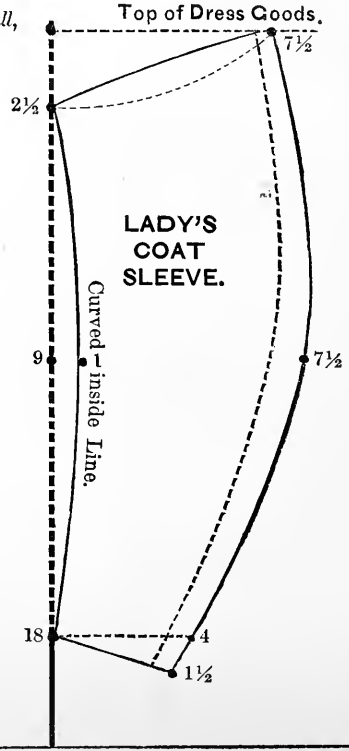


DIAGRAM 13.

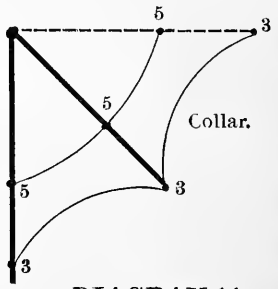
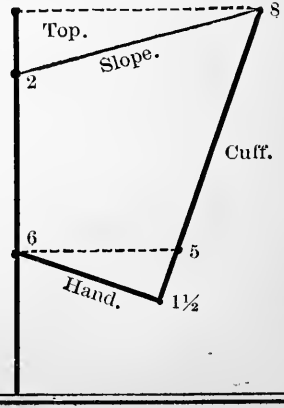


DIAGRAM 14.



(indicated in Diagram 11 by figure 7;) then draw a line from the end of Shoulder to the Arm-point (as shown in Diagram 11).

How to Shape the Side-Form of the Back-Waist.

RULE 21.—Place the Side-form-Rule of the Guide in the same position on the Goods as shown in Diagram 11; viz: First make a dot at the Waist-line (on the Goods) half-an-inch from the center of Back; also, make a dot on the Arm-curve, a little below half-way; then place the upper edge of the Side-form-Rule close to these dots, and draw a line from the Arm-curve to the Waist, (using the upper or most rounded edge for this purpose).

Explanation.—The shape of the Curve can be varied, more or less, as the difference in forms and change in fashion may require.

Diagram 11.—This represents the Back of Dress-Waist in its finished condition, showing the re-shaping of the Arm-curve, the shape and position of the Side-form, lines for Seams, etc.

This completes the Back of Dress-Waist.

LESSON 8.

How to Draft Lady's Coat-Sleeve.

[SEE DIAGRAM 12.]

First: Measure Around the top of the Arm; *second:* Down the inside Seam of the Sleeve; *and, third:* Around the Wrist, sufficiently loose for Sleeve to slip over the hand.

RULE 22.—Place the Goods in proper position, with the Selvage-edge directly in front, and the top or upper end of Goods at the left-hand side; then proceed as follows: *First:* Measure downwards from the top of Goods 2½ inches, and make a dot directly on the

edge. *Second:* Make a dot on the edge of Goods 18 inches below the 2½-inch dot first made. *Third:* Make a dot on the edge of Goods half-way up the length of the Sleeve; viz.; 9 inches. *Fourth:* Make a dot for inside curve 1 inch across from the 9-inch dot. *Fifth:* Make a dot 7½ inches across from the 1-inch dot. *Sixth:* Make a dot at the top of the Goods 7½ inches distant from the 2½-inch dot first made. *Seventh:* Make a dot 4 inches straight across from the 18-inch dot at the Wrist. *Eighth:* Make a dot 1½ inches below the 4-inch dot.

How to Shape the Outline of the Sleeve.

Begin at the 2½-inch dot and make a curved line to the 7½-inch dot, using the upper edge of the Side-form-Rule. This forms the top of the Sleeve. *Now shape the outside Curve of the Sleeve* by placing the Dot-A part of the Side-form-Rule directly on the 7½-inch elbow dot, at the same time having the small end of the Rule resting on the 7½-inch dot, at the top of the Sleeve; then draw a line on the upper edge, from the 7½-inch dot at the elbow, to the 7½-inch dot at the top. Now reverse the Side-form-Rule by placing the Dot-A part on the 7½-inch elbow-dot, with the small end resting on the 1½-inch dot at the Wrist; then draw a line on the curved edge of Rule, from the elbow-dot to the Wrist.

The inside Curve of Sleeve is formed in a similar manner, by placing the Dot-A part of Side-form-Rule at the 1-inch dot, and drawing a curved line to the 2½-inch dot first made. Now reverse the Side-form-Rule by placing the small end at the 18-inch dot, and the Dot A part of rule on the 1-inch dot, and drawing a line on the upper edge of Side-form-Rule. Next draw a straight line across at the Wrist from the 1½-inch dot to the 18-inch dot.

This completes the upper part of the Sleeve.

The *under part of the Sleeve* is shaped in the same manner, except it is made 1 inch narrower on the outside seam, and curved inwardly at the top.

N. B.—The size and shape of the Sleeve can be varied by adding to the measures at the top, the Elbow, the Wrist, and the Length, as may be desired.

LESSON 4.

Dress-Waist, Closed at the Front.

[See Diagram 15.]

Rule 23.—Place the Front-Dress-Guide on the Fold of Goods in the position indicated by Diagram 15; viz., with the Front edge slipped $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches over the edge of Goods, in such position that the dots of the Front-Neck will be resting directly on and parallel with the edge of Goods underneath.

Caution.—If this position of the Front-Guide on the Goods should be overlooked or neglected, it would seriously affect the shape and fit of the Dress by *making it too loose* at the Front-Neck and across the Breast.

It is also *equally important* to have the *Front-edge* of the Guide slipped over the edge of Goods (in the same manner as described) *when dotting for the Front-Neck;* in which case the figure 12, Front-Neck, will be directly *over* the dot made for Length-up-Front, and on a parallel line with the edge of Goods underneath; then dot as usual at 12, Front-Neck, and 12, Upper-Neck.

In all other respects, this Waist is drafted according to the Rules given for Dress-Waist open at the center of Front.

Dress-Waist, Open at the Back.

[See Diagram 16.]

Rule 24.—Place the Back-Dress-Guide in the same position as shown in Diagram 16; viz., with the Center-of-Back edge of Guide 1 inch distant from and parallel with the Selvage-edge of Goods; then draw a line for Hem or Lap. Next proceed to dot and draft in the same manner as for Waist *closed* at the Center of Back.

Caution.—The measure for Length, up Center of Back, should be applied on the Hem of the Goods; and when dotting for Back Neck,

DIAGRAM 15.

Dress Waist closed at the Front.

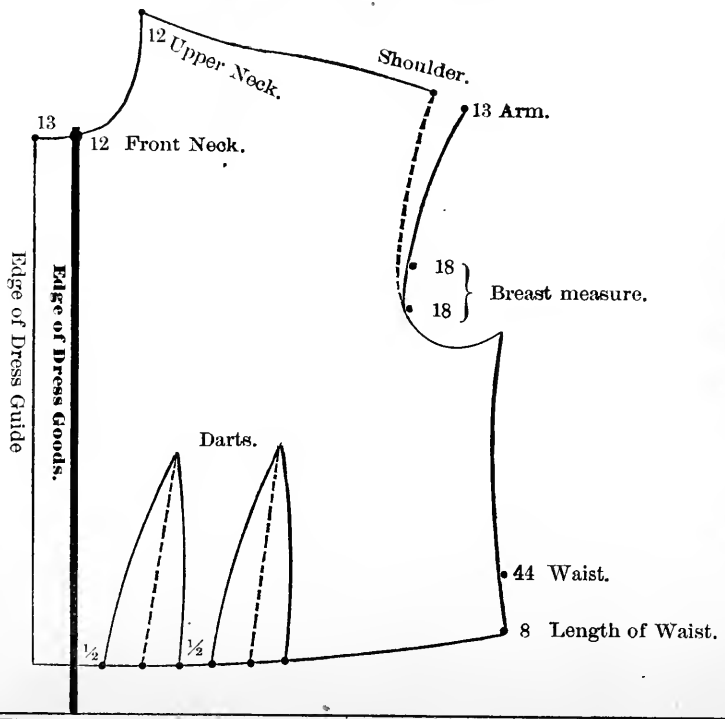
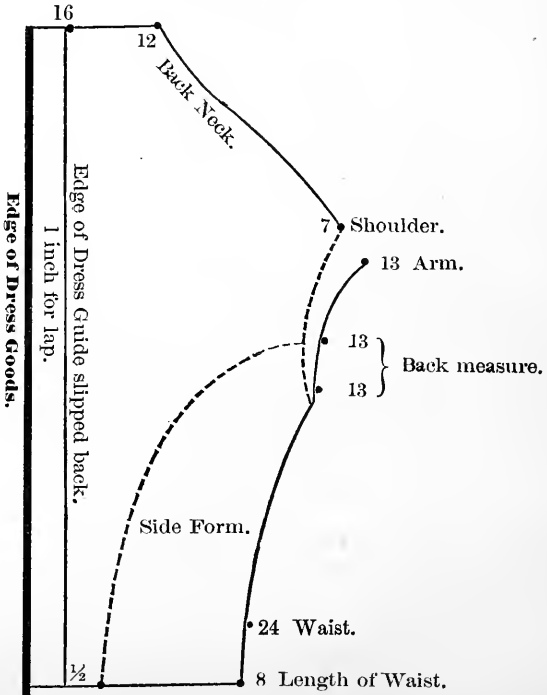


DIAGRAM 16.

Dress Waist open at the back.



the edge of the Guide should be placed close to and parallel with this line, as indicated by Diagram 16.

How to Draft the Front of Loose-Waist.

[See Diagram 17.]

Rule 25.—Place the Front-Dress-Guide on the Goods in the same position as shown by Diagram 17; viz., with the Front-edge placed close to and parallel with the 1-inch line made for Hem.

N. B.—*The Front of Loose-Waist* is drafted in the same manner, and with the same measures as the Front of Tight Waist, with the following exceptions; viz., 2 inches should be added to the Breast measure, for fullness. For example: If the Breast-measure be 18 inches, then dot on the Guide at 20, on both rows of figures for Breast—also, adding the width of two darts for fullness at the Waist, by dotting at the figures 24· 34· and 44· This fullness is afterwards taken up in gathers at the Waist.

How to Draft the Back of Loose-Waist.

[See Diagram 18.]

Rule 26.—Place the Back-Dress-Guide on the Goods in the same position as shown by Diagram 18; viz., with the Center of Back edge of Guide placed close to and parallel with the Fold of Goods.

N. B.—*The Back of Loose-Waist* is drafted in the same manner and with the same measures as the Back of Tight-Waist, with the following exceptions; viz., 2 inches should be added to the measure across the Back, for fullness. For example: If the measure across the Back be 13 inches, then dot on the Guide at 15, on both rows of figures, denoting Back-measure; also, adding 3 inches to the measure Around the Waist, or sufficient fullness to make the Length-of-Waist-line appear to be almost straight down from the Arm-point to the Waist-line.

N. B.—In adding fullness to the measure Around the Waist, always use the straight-edge of Dart-Rule or Skirt-Rule.

DIAGRAM 17.

LOOSE DRESS WAIST.

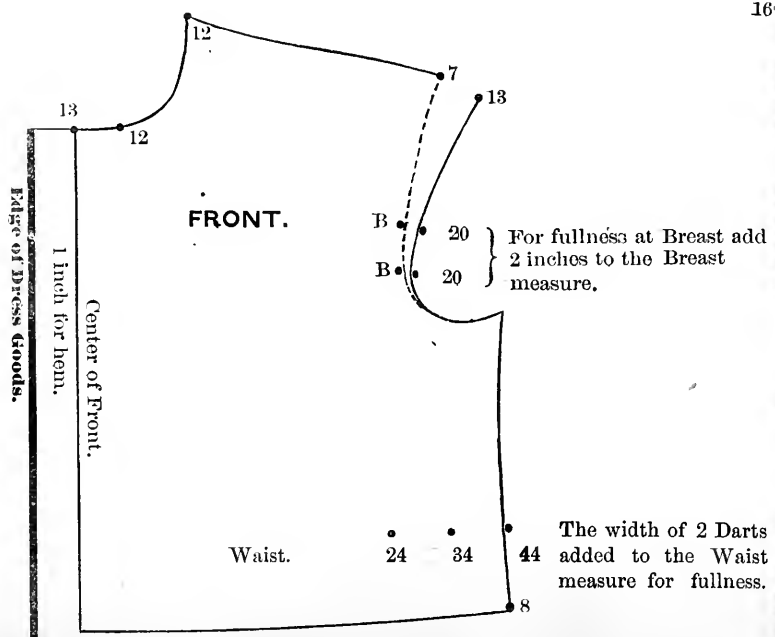
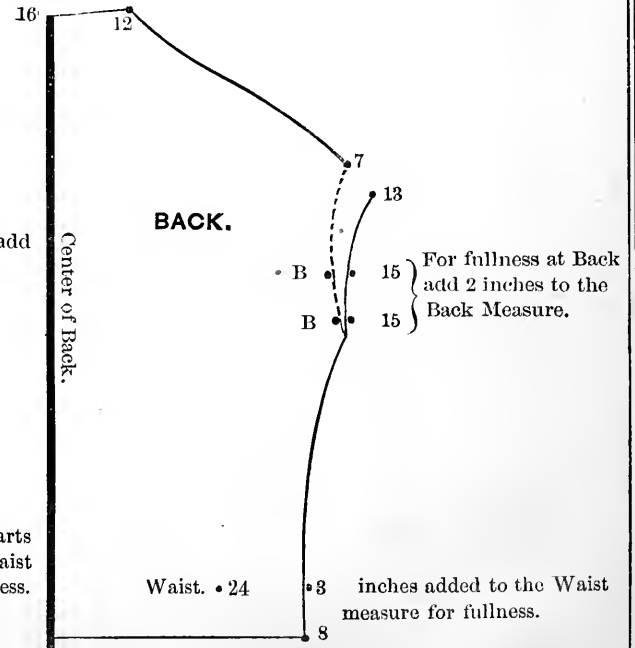


DIAGRAM 18.

LOOSE DRESS WAIST.



Explanation.—After the Front and Back are drafted, then mark off a line around the bottom of skirt for Belt. This should be 1½ inches wide.

This completes the Loose-Waist.

LESSON 5.

Front-Waist, With Yoke.

Diagram 19.—This represents the Front of Dress-Waist, with Yoke terminating at the Waist-line. This style of Waist is composed of two parts, the upper part forming the Yoke, and the lower part the Side-form, which is extended 2 inches beyond the Arm-curve, for fullness, to be gathered into the Yoke. The 2-inch dot on the Waist-line denotes distance from the Hem-line, and is the lower terminus of the Yoke; and the 3-inch dot on Arm-curve, denotes distance from the Shoulder, and forms the upper terminus of the Yoke.

RULE 27.—*First, Draft the outline of the Front Waist,* in the usual manner, according to the rules previously given. This being done, proceed to *Shape the Yoke* by placing the Side-form-Rule at the dots and figures denoting the distances, (as shown in Diagram 19,) and drawing a line on the upper edge of the Rule, from the Waist-line to the Arm-curve, extending the line straight across to the two-inch dot (for fullness); then make another dot, 2 inches straight across, from the lower 18 Breast-dot.

Next, re-shape the lower part of Arm-curve, by placing the lower B-dot of the Guide to the 2-inch dot last made on the Goods; and, while the Guide remains in this position, draw a line from the 2-inch dot at the upper end of Side-form-line, to 13, near the Arm-

DIAGRAM 19.

FRONT WAIST *with Yoke terminating at the waist line.*

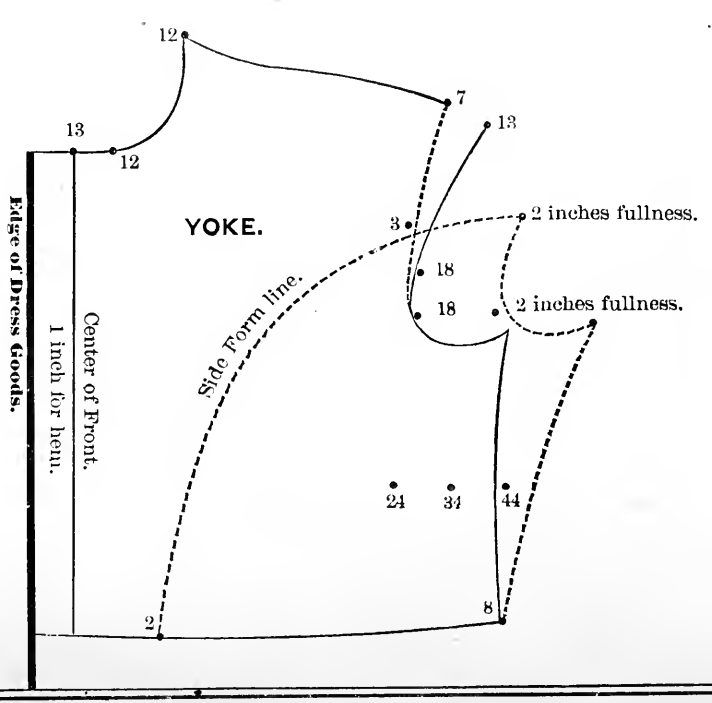
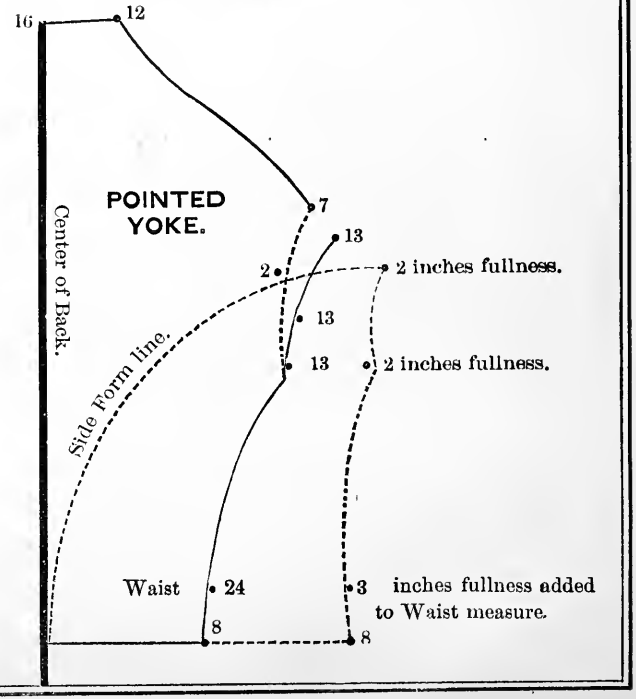


DIAGRAM 20.

BACK WAIST *with Pointed Yoke terminating at the waist line.*



point, and from thence downward to the 8-inch dot, (denoting Length-of-Waist,) as shown in Diagram.

Explanation.—The two Spaces indicated by 24· 34· and 44· denote fullness added to the Waist-measure, (each space being equal to 2 inches) and is taken up in gathers.

N. B.—This style of garment can be made open at the Front or Back, as may be desired, and is applicable to Ladies' Wrappers, Morning-Robes, Night-Dresses, etc.

Back-Waist, With Yoke.

Diagram 20.—This represents the Back of Dress-Waist, with Yoke, terminating in a point, at the Center of Back on the Waist-line.

Rule 28.—Draft the outline of Back-Waist in the usual manner. This being done, proceed to shape the Yoke, by placing the Side-form-Rule at the dots and figures, denoting the distances, shown in Diagram, and drawing a line (on the upper-edge of the Rule) from the Waist, (at the Center-of-Back) to the 2-inch dot near the Center of Arm-curve, extending the line 2-inches beyond the Arm, for fullness. Next make a dot, 2 inches straight across from the lower Back-measure.

Now re-shape the lower part of Arm-curve, by placing the lower B-dot of the Guide to the 2-inch dot last made on the Goods, and draw a line from the 2-inch dot at the terminus of the Side-form-line, to the 2-inch dot opposite the Arm-point, and thence downward to the 8-inch dot, denoting Length-of-Waist.

Explanation.—The 3-inch dot on the Length-of-Waist line denotes fullness added to the Waist-measure.

N. B.—This fullness should always be measured by the inches on the Dart or Skirt-Rule.

Waist-Yoke, Pointed at the Front.

Diagram 21.—This is designed to represent the Front of Dress-Waist, with Yoke terminating 6½ inches below the Neck.

DIAGRAM 21.

WAIST YOKE. *terminating half way up the Front.*

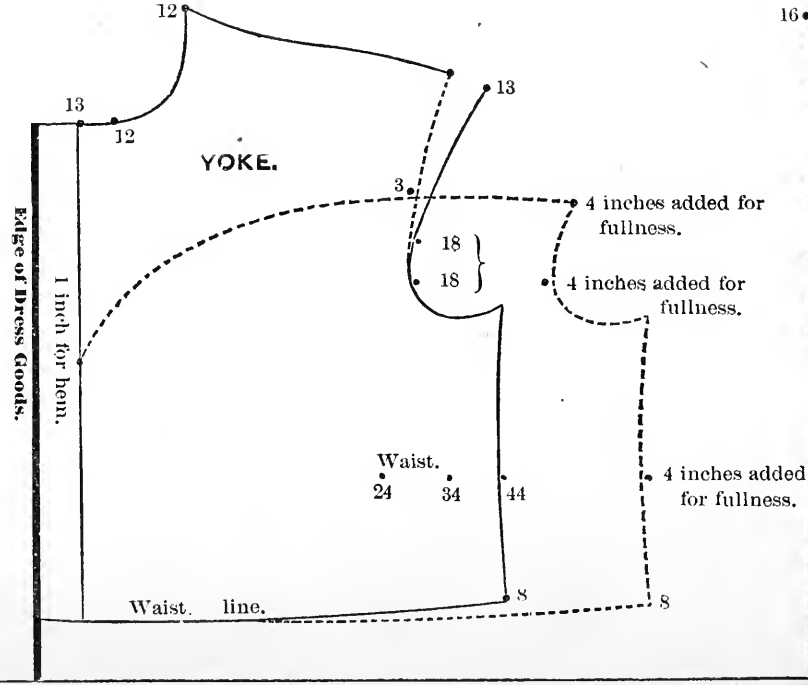
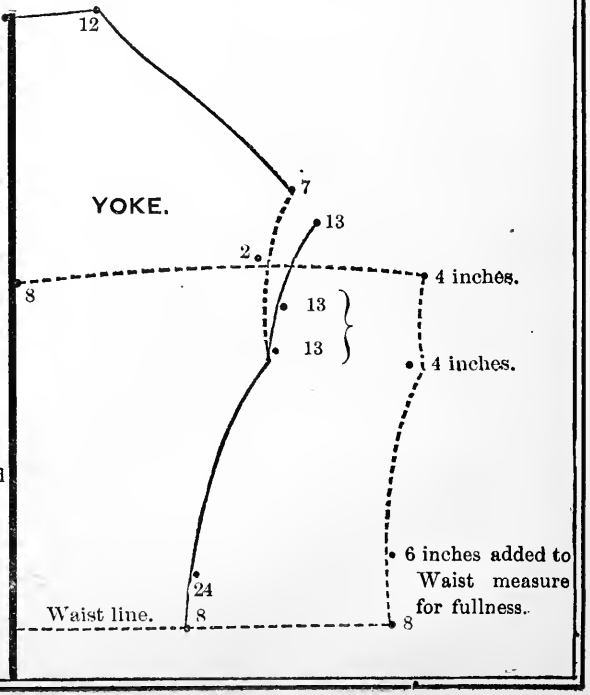


DIAGRAM 22.

WAIST YOKE. *terminating half way up the Back.*



RULE 29.—First draft the outline of the Front, in the usual manner. This being done, shape the Yoke by placing the lower part of Side-form-Rule at the Hem-line, $6\frac{1}{2}$-inches below the Neck, and the upper part, upon the Arm-curve, 3 inches below the Shoulder; then draw a curved line from the $6\frac{1}{2}$-inch dot (on the Hem-line) to the 3-inch dot, on the Arm-curve, extending this line 4 inches beyond, for fullness; then make a dot 4 inches straight across from the *lower Breast-dot.* Now make a dot 4 inches straight across from the 44-inch dot Waist-Measure, for fullness.

N. B.—This fullness should always be measured by the inches on the Dart or Side-form-Rule.

Now proceed to *re-shape the lower part of Arm-curve,* by placing the *lower B-dot* of the Guide at the 4-inch dot made *opposite the lower Breast-dot,* at the same time have the Arm-curve edge of the Guide placed at the 4-inch dot at the terminus of the Side-form-line; then shape the lower part of the Arm-curve from the end of the Side-form-line to the Arm-point; and from thence downward 8 inches, for Length of Waist.

N. B.—The Bottom of Waist line should be re-shaped, as shown in Diagram.

Back-Waist, With Yoke.

Diagram 22.—This represents the Back of Dress-Waist, with Yoke terminating half-way up the Center of Back.

RULE 30.—*Draft the outline* of the Back-Waist, as shown in Diagram. Next, *Shape the Yoke,* by placing the lower end of the Side-form-Rule on the 8-inch dot at the Center of the Back, and the upper part of Side-form-Rule on the Arm-curve, 2 inches below the Shoulder; then draw a line on the edge of the Rule, from the 8-inch dot to the 2-inch dot, extending it 4 inches *beyond* the Arm-curve, for fullness. Next, make a dot 4 inches straight across from the *lower* Back-dot; then make another dot 6 inches across from the 44-inch dot, for fullness at the Waist.

Now *re-shape the lower part of Back-Arm-curve,* by placing the lower B-dot of the Guide to the 4-inch dot opposite the lower Back-dot, and drawing a line from the 4-inch dot above (at the upper

terminus of the Side-form-line) to the 4-inch dot opposite the Arm-point, and thence downward to the 8-inch dot, denoting Length of Waist.

Explanation—This Yoke may be made pointed at the Back, the same as at the Front, by measuring 10 inches downward (instead of 8).

N. B.—In forming the Yoke, any shape or curve desired can be obtained by varying the position of the Side-form-Rule.

PART SECOND.

LESSON 6.

Front of Sacque-Wrapper.

[Loose-Fitting.]

Diagram 23.—This represents the Front part of Loose-Wrapper.

The Waist of this garment is drafted by placing the Front-Guide in the same position on the goods as indicated by Diagram 23, and following the directions given under Diagram 17, for drafting Front of Loose-Waist.

How to Find the Slope of the Side-Gore.

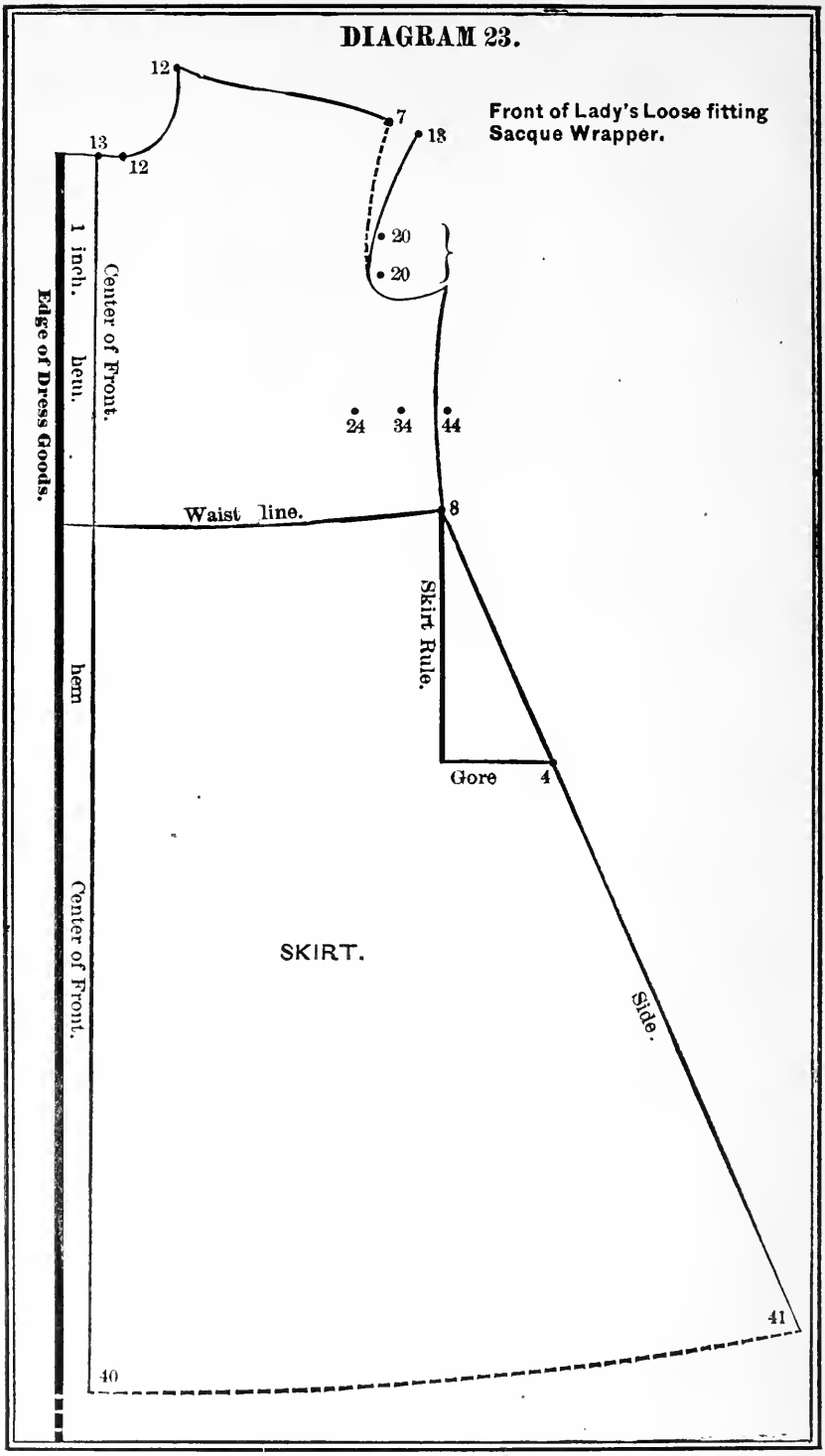
Rule 31.—Place the A-point of the Skirt-Rule at the 8-inch dot on the end of Length-of-Waist line, keeping the straight edge of the rule exactly parallel with the Hem-line, as shown in the Diagram; then make a dot for the Side-Gore at figure 4, (printed across the center of Skirt-Rule for Gores).

How to Draft the Line for Length of Skirt.

[At the Side.]

Rule 32.—Place the A-point of Skirt-Rule on the 8-inch dot at the terminus of the Length-of-Waist line, and the Straight-edge of Skirt-Rule on a line with the 4-inch dot, made for Side-Gore;

DIAGRAM 23.


12
7
13
13
12
Front of Lady's Loose fitting Sacque Wrapper.
20
20
Center of Front.
1 inch. hem.
Edge of Dress Goods.
24
34
44
Waist line.
8
Skirt Rule.
Gore
4
SKIRT.
hem
Center of Front.
Side.
41
40

then draw a line from the A-point at the Waist, downward to the bottom of the Skirt, the required length; viz., 41 inches.

N. B.—It is important, in drawing this line, to make it of the same angle or slope all the way down; and, as the Skirt-Rule is not of sufficient length, it will be necessary to slip it downward a little at each move, until the requisite length of Skirt is obtained.

How to Measure for Length of Skirt at the Center of Front.

RULE 33.—Measure from the Waist-line down the center of Front, 40 inches, and make a dot.

How to Draft the Bottom of the Skirt.

RULE 34.—Place the curved edge of Skirt-Rule at the dots denoting the length of the Skirt; and draw a line across the bottom from the Hem to the Side.

Back of Sacque-Wrapper.

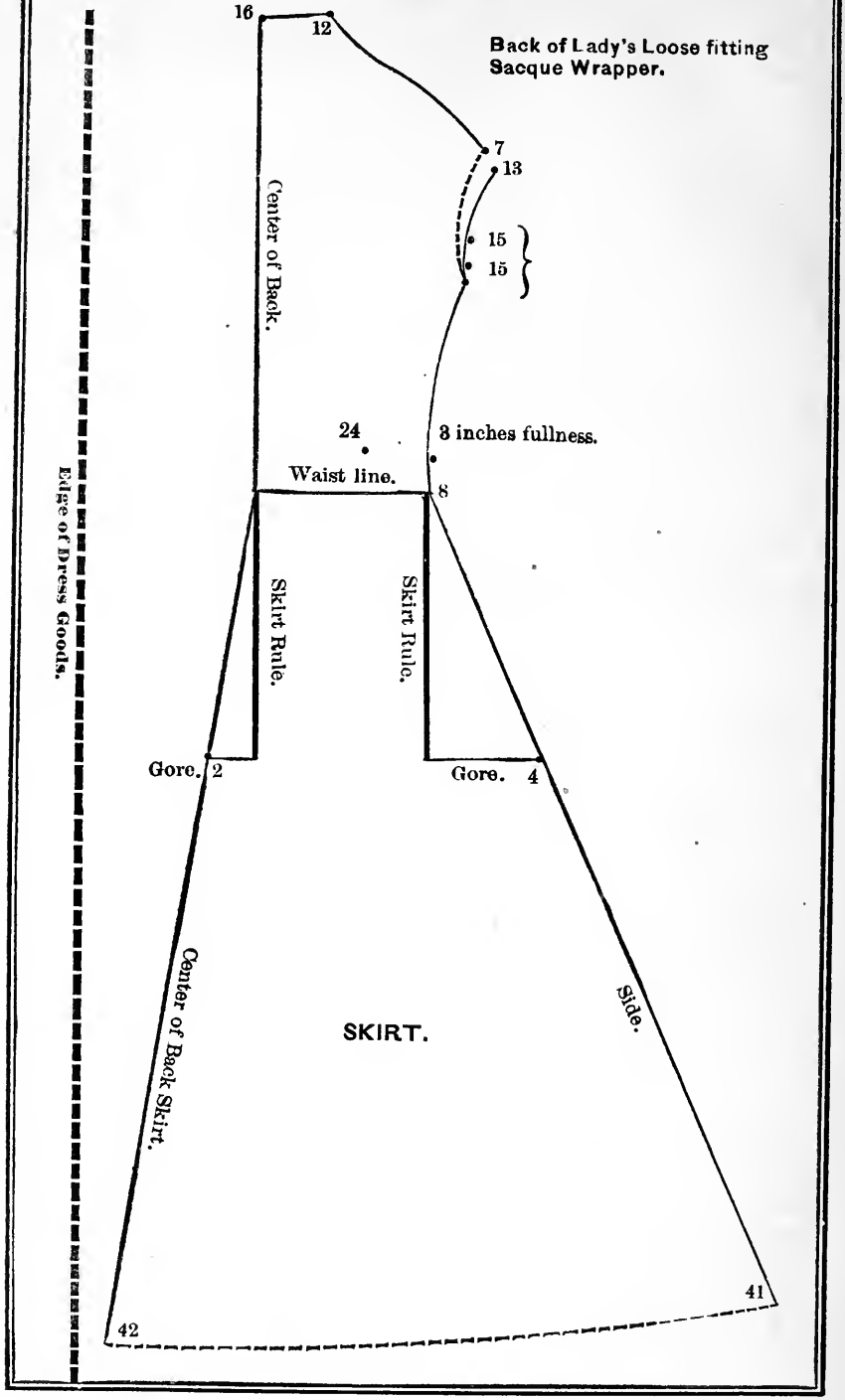
[LOOSE-FITTING.]

Diagram 24.—This represents the Back Part of Loose-Wrapper.

RULE 35.—First, measure 5 inches across from the Selvage-edge of Goods, and draw a line, parallel with the edge, all the way down. This allows sufficient Goods for making a Gore at the Center of the Back. Then proceed to draft by placing the Center-of-Back edge of Guide, up to the 5-inch line, and the Neck-edge of Guide slipped up to the top of the Goods; then draft the Waist according to rule 26, Diagram 18, for Back of Loose-Waist.

The Side-Gore, for the Back, should now be drafted in the same manner as described in rule for Front of Loose-Wrapper; viz., by placing the A-point of Skirt-Rule, at the end of Length-of-Waist-line, and the Straight-edge exactly parallel with the edge of Goods; then dot at the figure 4, denoting the slope of Side-Gore. Next draw the line for Length-of-Skirt, as described in rule previously given for drafting the Side-at-Front.

DIAGRAM 24.


16
12
Back of Lady's Loose fitting Sacque Wrapper.
7
13
15
15
Center of Back.
24
3 inches fullness.
Waist line.
8
Edge of Dress Goods.
Skirt Rule.
Skirt Rule.
Gore.
2
Gore.
4
Center of Back Skirt.
SKIRT.
Side.
41
42

The Center-of-Back Gore is drafted by reversing the position of the Skirt-Rule and placing the *A-point*, on the Waist-line at the Center-of-Back, and the Straignt-edge, parallel with the edge of Goods; then dot at figure 2, denoting the slope of Gore for the Skirt at Back. Next draw the line for *Length-at-Back*, by placing the Straight-edge of the Rule on a line with the 2-inch Gore-dot, and the *A-point* of Skirt-Rule touching the Waist-line at the Center-of-Back; then draw a line from the Waist to the bottom of the Skirt; viz., 42 inches.

N. B.—The Bottom of Skirt is shaped by the Curved-edge of Skirt-Rule.

Explanation.—If a Gore is not desired at the Center-of-Back, the Goods should be folded double, when commencing to draft, and placing the Back-edge of the Dress-Guide up to the Fold, as shown in Diagram 8.

LESSON 7.

Front of Lady's Basque.

[See Diagram 25.]

The Waist of this garment is drafted according to Rules previously given under Diagrams 2, 3, 4 and 5.

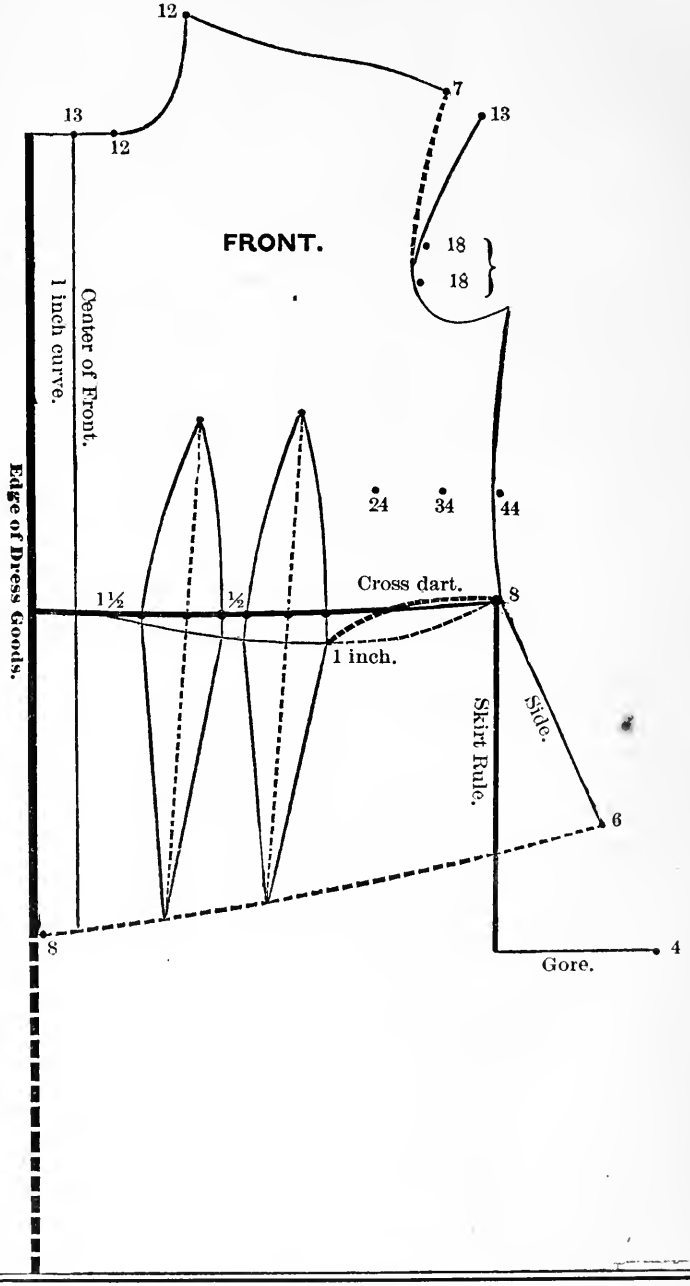
How to Find the Slope of the Gore.

[At the Side.]

Rule 36.—This is done by placing the Skirt-Rule on the Goods in the same position as shown in the Diagram; viz., with the A-point of the Rule resting at the end of Length-of-Waist-line (indicated by the dot at figure 8), and the Straight-edge of the Rule placed exactly parallel with the edge of Goods; then make a dot at the figure 4 for Gore at the side, (printed across the center of Skirt-Rule "Slope of Gores").

DIAGRAM 25.

LADY'S BASQUE;



How to Draft the Line for Length of Skirt.

[At the Side.]

Rule 37.—Keep the A-point of the Skirt-Rule in the position last described; viz., at the terminus of the Length-of-Waist-line, at the same time having the Straight-edge of the Rule moved close to and on a line with the 4-inch dot made for Gore; then draw a line from the A-point down to the 6-inch dot, shown by Diagram, (denoting the Length of the Skirt at the Side).

Caution.—In drafting the Gores, it is very important that the Straight-edge of the Skirt-Rule be placed exactly parallel with, or at an equal distance from, the edge of Goods all the way down otherwise the true slope can not be obtained.

For Length of Skirt, at the Front.

Rule 38.—Measure down the edge of Goods at the Front, 8 inches from the waist line, and make a dot to denote the Length of Skirt.

How to Curve the Bottom of Skirt.

Rule 39.—Place the Curved-edge of the Skirt-Rule up to and on a line with the dots made on the Goods for Length, and draw a line from dot 6, at the side, to dot 8 on the edge of Goods at Front.

How to Shape the Curve Below the Waist-Line.

[See Diagram 25.]

Rule 40.—Measure downward from the outside line of the Second Dart 1 inch, and make a dot; then place the under or curved-edge of Dart-Rule in such position below the Waist-line as will give the curve required, and draw a line from the Hem to the 1-inch dot. This being done, extend the side of each Dart downward to the Curved line.

Explanation.—The addition of this Curve to the Waist is an allowance made for the shortening of the Waist, occasioned by the taking up of the Darts.

How to Lengthen or Extend the Darts.

[Below the Waist-Line.]

Rule 41—Place the Straight-edge of Skirt-Rule up to and parallel with the Center-line of the Darts; then continue this line downward, by the same slope, to the bottom of the Skirt.

The outline of the Darts should now be extended *below the Waist* to the bottom of the Skirt, by drawing a straight line from the terminus of each Dart, at the Waist-curve, to the terminus of the Center-line, at the bottom of the Skirt. *Both sides of the Darts* should be drafted in the same manner.

N. B.—The Cross-Dart at the bottom of the Waist is shaped by the under edge of the Dart-Rule.

This completes the Front of Basque.

Back of Lady's Basque, Without Plait.

[See Diagram 26.]

The Waist of this garment is drafted according to Rules previously given under Diagrams 8, 9, 10 and 11.

How to Shorten the Waist.

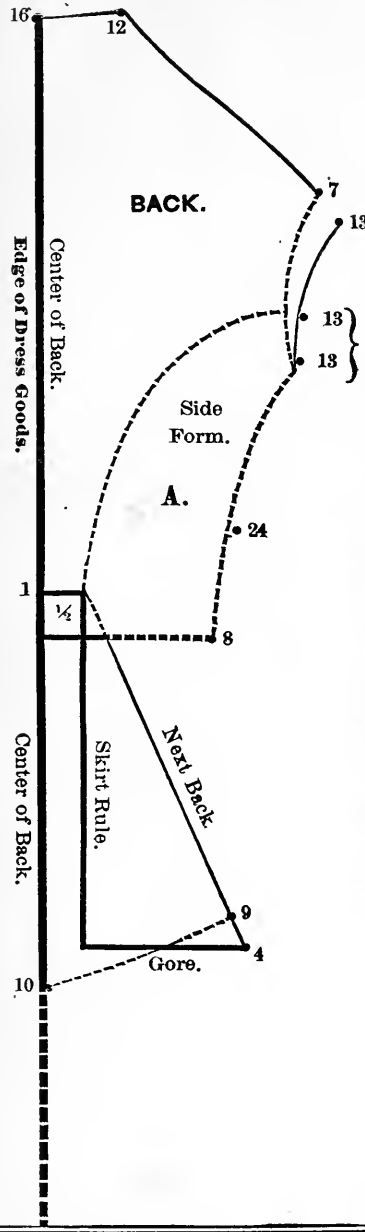
[At the Center of Back.]

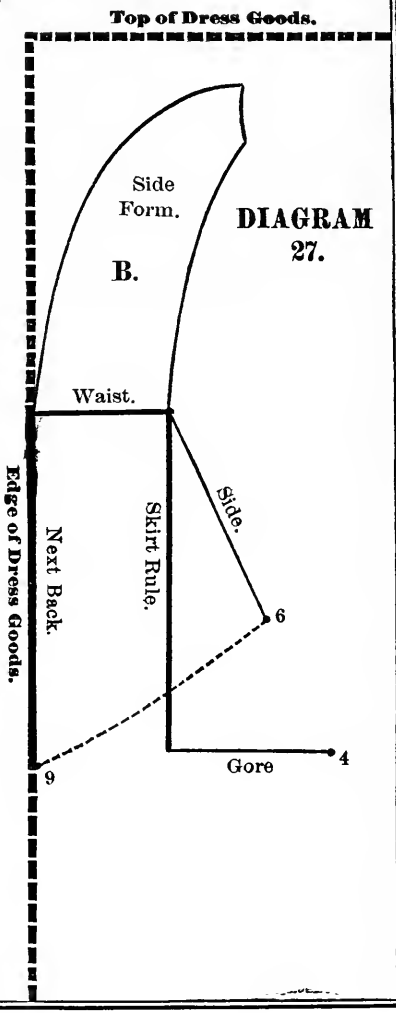
Rule 42.—Measure upwards on the edge of Goods 1 inch from the Waist-line, and make a dot; then draw a line across from this dot to the Side-form, (as indicated by Diagram 26).

Explanation.—This shortening of the Waist, at the Centre of the Back, is an allowance made for the stretching of the Bias-seam of the Back, and is required in all tight-fitting garments which have the Waist and Skirt drafted together.

DIAGRAM 26.

LADY'S BASQUE;
without Plait at Back.





How to Draft the Skirt.

[At the Back.

Rule 43.—This is done by placing the A-point of the Skirt-Rule on the goods in the same position as shown in Diagram 26; viz., with the A-point of the Rule resting on the Side-form-line, 1 inch above the Waist; at the same time having the Straight-edge of the Rule placed exactly parallel with the fold of Goods, (at the centre of Back); then make a dot at figure 4 for Gore, (printed across the center of Skirt-Rule).

How to Draft the Line for Length of Skirt.

[Next the Back.]

Rule 44.—Keep the A-point of the Skirt-Rule, in the position last described, at the same time having the Straight-edge moved close to the 4-inch dot, (made on the Goods for Slope of Gore); then draw a straight line downward from the A-point to figure 9, as shown in Diagram to denote Length of Skirt, next Back.

How to Curve the Bottom of the Skirt.

Rule 45.—Measure down the Centre of the Back (from the figure 1) the required length; viz., 10 inches, and make a dot, then place the Curved-edge of Skirt-Rule up to and on a line with the two dots made for the Length of Skirt, and draw a line along the edge of the Curve from the dot 10, at the Center of Back, to the dot 9 at the Seam next the Back.

How to Separate the Side-Form-A from the Back.

Rule 46.—This is done by cutting on the Side-form line, beginning at the bottom of the Waist, and following the dotted lines to the Arm-curve.

How to Place the Side-Form-A on the Goods, to Obtain the Shape of Side-Form-B.

[See Diagram 27.]

Rule 47.—After separating the Side-form-A, from the Back, place it on the Goods as shown by Diagram 27, keeping it in the same position, by pinning or otherwise, until its shape, or outline, is obtained, by drawing a line entirely around its edge.

Caution.—In marking the outline of the Side-form on the Goods, it is important that its original shape, as well as position on the Waist-line, be preserved, by supplying the line, for the piece cut out when forming the Plait.

How to Draft the Length and Gore of Skirt at the Side.

Rule 48.—The slope of this Gore is obtained in the same manner as already described for "Gore next Back;" also, the line for Length at the Side and Back, and the Curve at the bottom of Skirt, by applying the measures given in the Diagram.

N. B.—In drafting the Waists of all garments, it should be remembered that Seams must be added, according to Diagrams 6 and 11.

For all Skirt-Seams allow half an inch outside of the Basting-line, except at the Seam, running from the Side-form; for which no addition is required.

This Completes the Back of Plain Basque.

LESSON 8.

Back of Lady's Basque.

With Box-Plait at the Side-Form.

[See Diagrams 28 and 29.]

This Waist is drafted exactly in the same manner, and by the same rules as given under Diagrams 26 and 27, with the following exception; viz., a Box-plait in the Skirt, extending from the Side-form.

How to Draft the Plait at Back.

Rule 49.—This is done by measuring 2 inches across from the 1-inch dot near the bottom of the Side-form, and drawing a line, sloping upward half an inch, (as shown in Diagram).

Explanation.—The Skirt of this garment is drafted in the same manner as described under rules given for Diagram 26, with the following exception; viz., the A-point of Skirt-Rule should be placed at the terminus of the 2-inch Plait, (above the Waist-line), while the Straight-edge of the Rule, lays parallel with the edge of Dress-Goods, as indicated in Diagram.

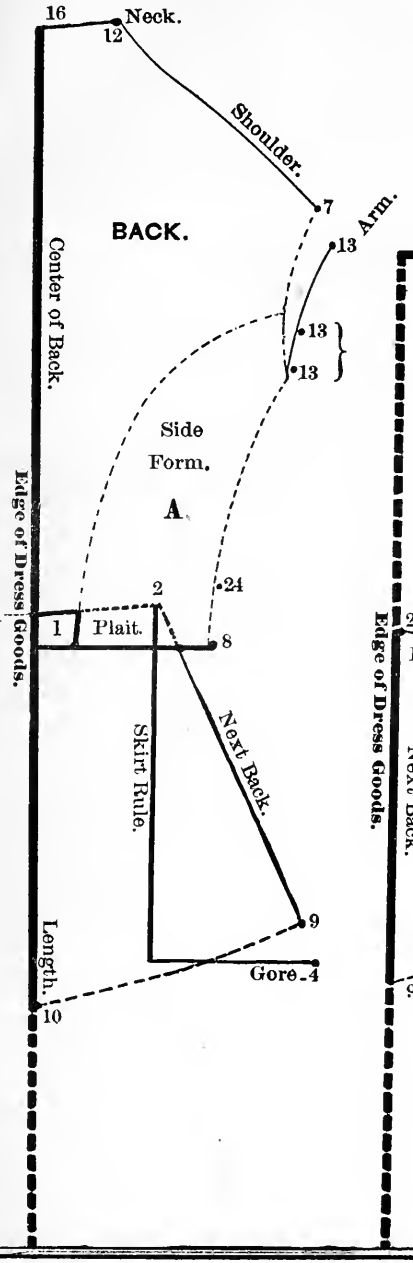
How to Draft the Plait at the Side-Form.

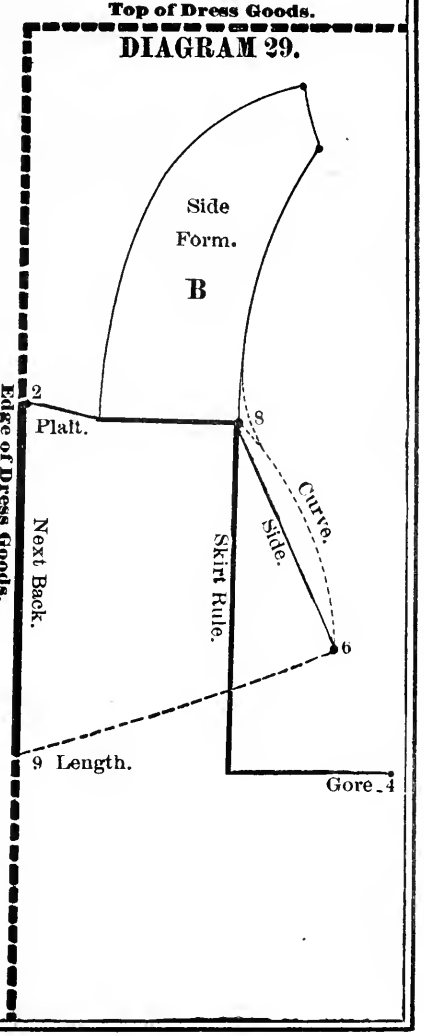
Rule 50.—First separate the Side-form-A from the Back, by cutting around its outline, as indicated by the dotted lines; then place it on the Goods in the same position as Side-form-B; viz., 2 inches back from the edge, to allow for the Plait; remembering also to supply the original shape of the part previously cut off in forming the Plait at the Back.

DIAGRAM 28.

LADY'S BASQUE;

with Box Plait at the Side-Form.





Explanation.—The Curve at the terminus of the Length-of-Waist line, and also at the Side of the Skirt, is shaped by the under-edge of Dart-Rule, and should be varied to suit the shape and size of different forms, and is not generally more than 1 inch at its widest part.

The remainder of this garment is drafted according to Rule previously given for drafting skirt of Basque.

N. B.—The slope of the Plait at the top should be made in the same angle as the top of Plait for Back; viz., about half-an-inch.

Back of Lady's Basque.

With Box-Plait at the Side-Form, Without Seam in the Skirt.

[See Diagram 30.]

This Waist is drafted in the same manner and by the same rules as given under Diagrams 26 and 27, excepting the Curve at Center of Back, and the Box-plait at Skirt.

Rule 51.—Place the Back Dress-Guide on the Goods 1 inch distant from the edge of Fold, and draw a line its entire length. Then proceed to draft the outline of the Waist in the usual manner.

How to Shape the Curve at the Center of Back.

This is done by making a dot half-an-inch from the Center of the Back at the Neck, (as indicated in Diagram), and drawing a line downward to the 1-inch dot near the bottom of the Waist, and thence downward to the 10-inch dot on the edge of Goods at the bottom of Skirt.

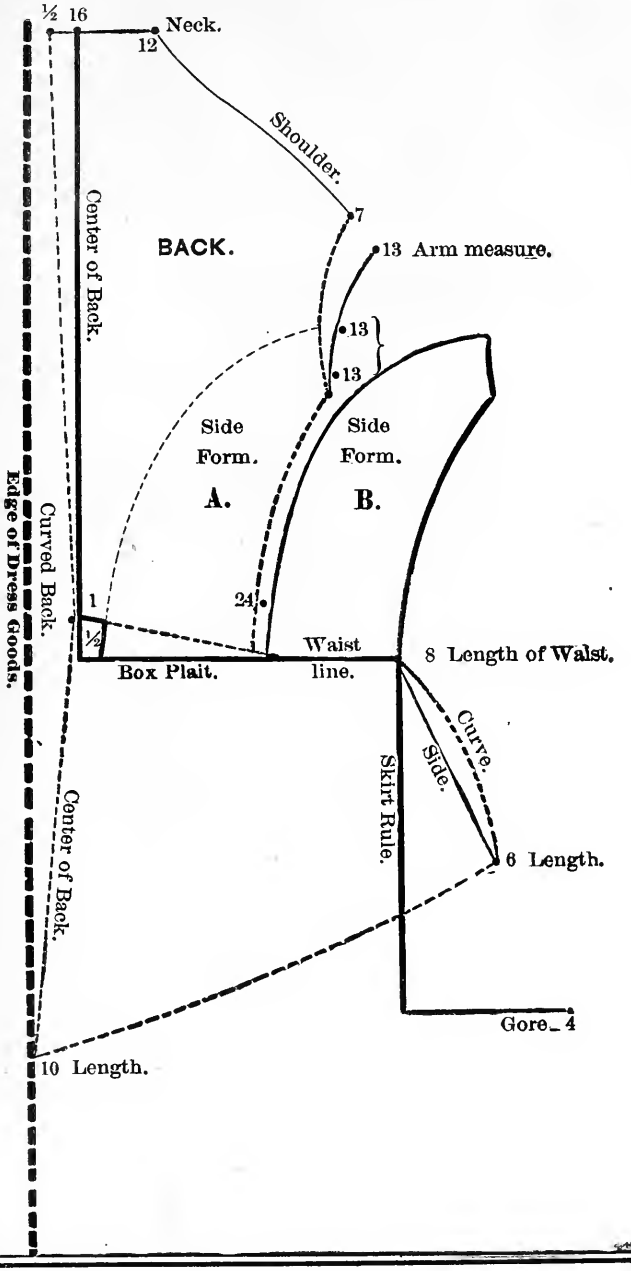
How to Form the Box-Plait.

Rule 52.—This is done by drawing a line across the bottom of Side-form-A, from the 1-inch dot at the Center of Back, and sloping it downward to the bottom of Waist at the Side. The Waist-line should now be extended 4 or 5 inches straight across the Goods, and

DIAGRAM 30.

LADY'S BASQUE;

with Box Plait at the Side Form,
and without Seam in the Skirt.



the Side-form-A separated from the Back and placed upon this line, as indicated in Diagram by Side-Form-B.

N. B.—The Gore at the Side, and the Curve at the bottom of Skirt, is obtained in the usual manner.

LESSON 9

Lady's Basque.

With Vest-Front.

[See Diagram 31.]

The Front of this garment is drafted in the same manner and by the same rules as for Basque (see Diagram 25), with the following exceptions; viz., the Curve at the Center of Front, the Side-Form line shaping the Vest-Front, and the Pointed-skirt, terminating 12 inches below the Waist, (sloping downward from the bottom of the first Dart).

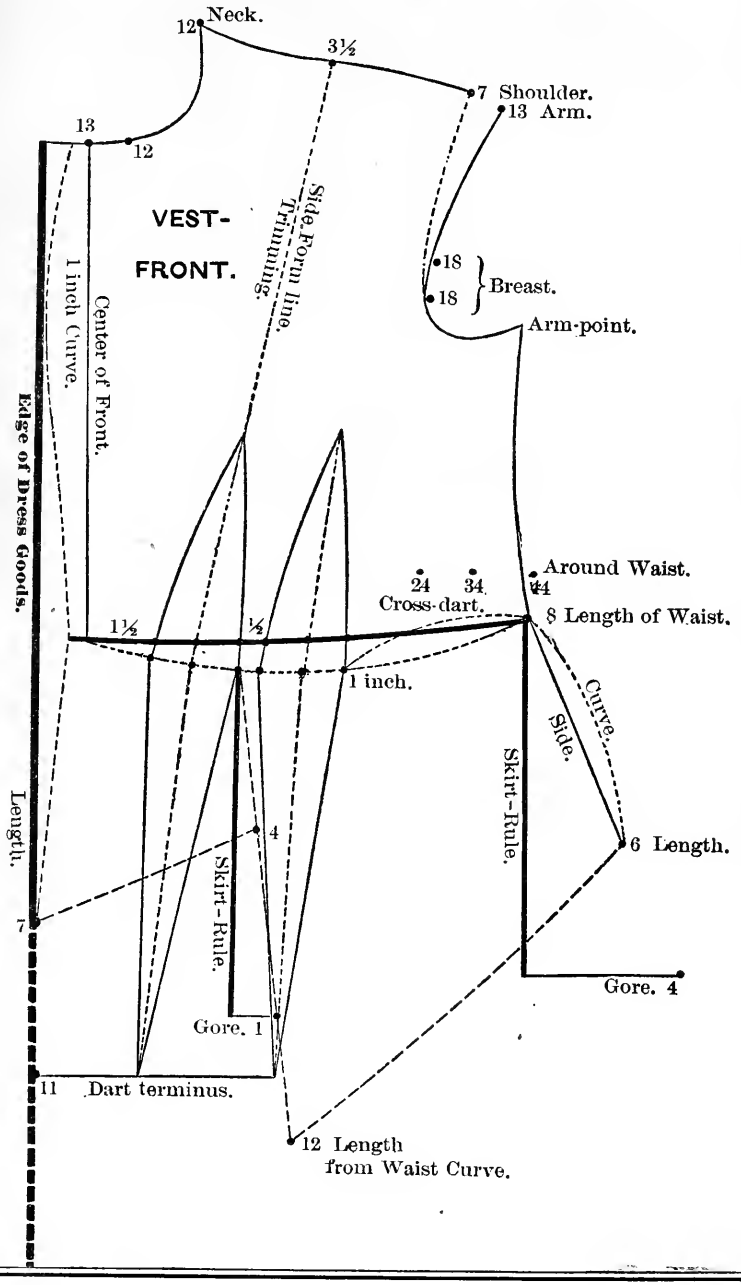
How to Shape the Vest-Front.

Rule 53.—Measure down the Shoulder-line $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the figure 12, Upper-Neck, and make a dot; then place the A-point of the Skirt-Rule on the $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch dot, with the lower part of the Skirt-Rule resting on the Waist-line, (at the center of the first Dart;) then draw a line from the Shoulder to the Waist-line (as indicated in Diagram by the dotted line).

DIAGRAM 31.

LADY'S BASQUE;

with Vest Front.



How to Make the Gore.

Place the A-point of the Skirt-Rule at the terminus of the first Dart on the Waist-curve, at the same time having the Straight-edge of the Rule parallel with the edge of Goods; then dot at figure 1 for Slope of Gore and draw a line for Length of Skirt, in the usual manner, to the 12-inch dot, as shown by Diagram.

Explanation.—This line for Length of Skirt is a continuation of the Side-Form line, and, when the Darts are taken up, forms the Vest-Front. After the Skirt is drafted, the lower part, next the Front, is re-shaped by drawing a line 7 inches below the Waist, and shaping it upward to figure 4, as indicated by the dotted line.

N. B.—The Curve at Front should be made by marking on the under-edge of Dart-Rule, leaving a space of half-an-inch at the Neck and Waist-line, and then continuing it downward to the bottom of the Skirt; viz., 7 inches, drawing the line with the Straight-edge of the Rule.

The shaping of the Darts below the Waist is done by the Straight-edge of Skirt-Rule, in the manner described under the Rule given for Diagram 25.

Back of Lady's Basque.

With Box-Plait at the Side-Form and Center of Back.

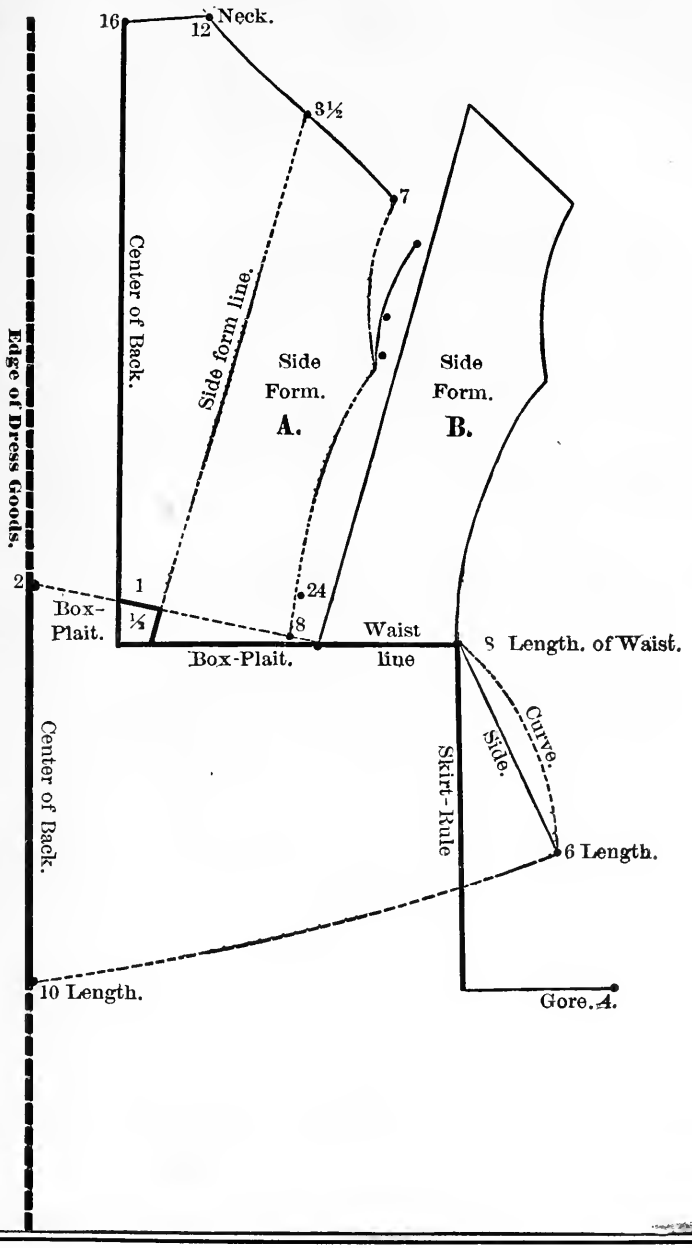
[See Diagram 32.]

Rule 54.—Place the Back of Dress-Guide on the Goods, 2 inches distant from the edge, and proceed to draft the outline of the Waist in the usual manner, by the measures given in the Diagram.

DIAGRAM 32.

LADY'S BASQUE BACK;

with Box Plait at the Center of Back; also at the Side form; and without Seam in the Skirt.



LESSON 10.

Lady's Half-Fitting Sacque.

[See Diagram 33.]

How to Draft the Front.

Rule 55.—Place the Front-Guide on the goods in the same position as shown by Diagram. Then draft by the Rules used for Basque, with the exception of making only one Dart, and dividing the Front by Side-form, commencing at the Waist-line, 3 or 4 inches from the Hem, and terminating on the Arm-curve.

Explanation.—This Side-form (when preferred) may terminate on the Shoulder, as in Diagram 31.

The Dart in this Sacque should be taken up directly underneath the Side-form line at the Waist, to become a part of the continuous seam running from the Shoulder to the bottom of the Skirt.

The curve at the center of Front; the curve under the Waist-line; the Cross-dart, and the Gore of the Skirt, etc., are all drafted as previously described in the rules for Basque, under Diagrams 25 and 31.

Lady's Half-Fitting Sacque.

Without Plaits.

[See Diagram 34.]

How to Draft the Back.

Rule 56.—Place the Back-Guide on the goods 1 inch distant from the edge, to allow for Gore at the Back-skirt. Then proceed to draft by the measures given in the Diagram, in the same manner as for the Back of Basque, in Diagram 26.

DIAGRAM 33.

LADY'S HALF-FITTING SACQUE.

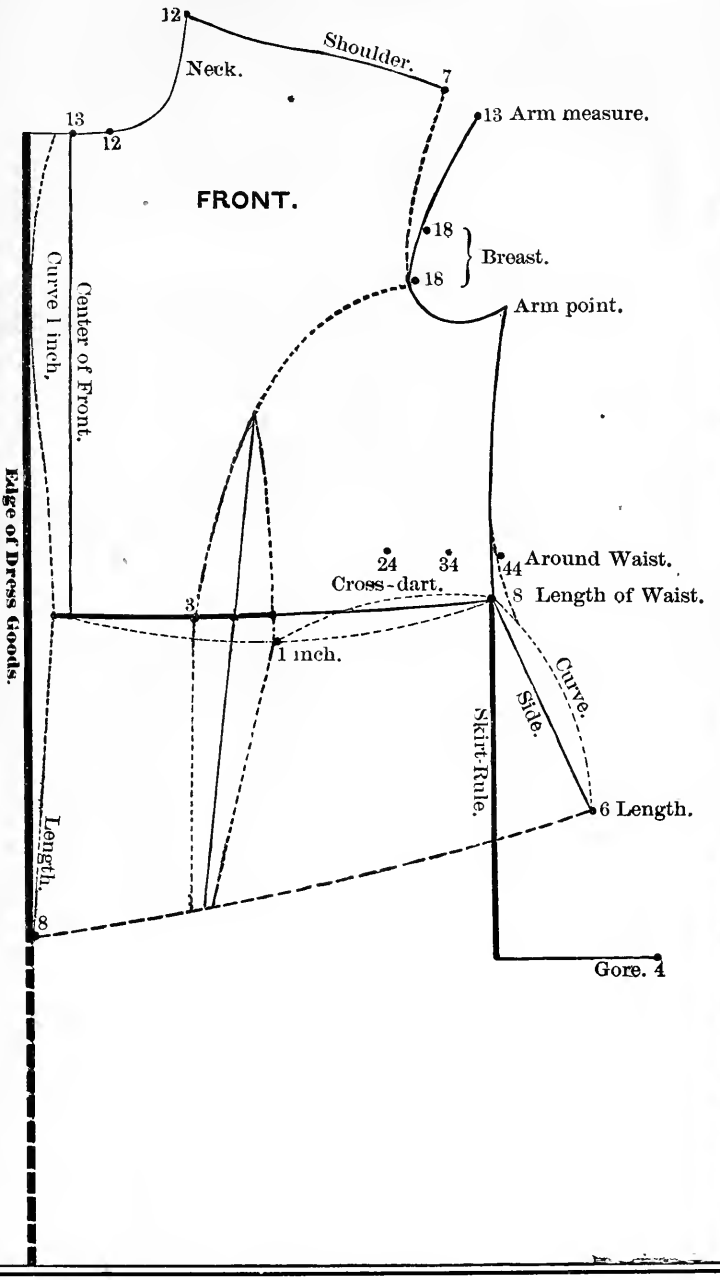
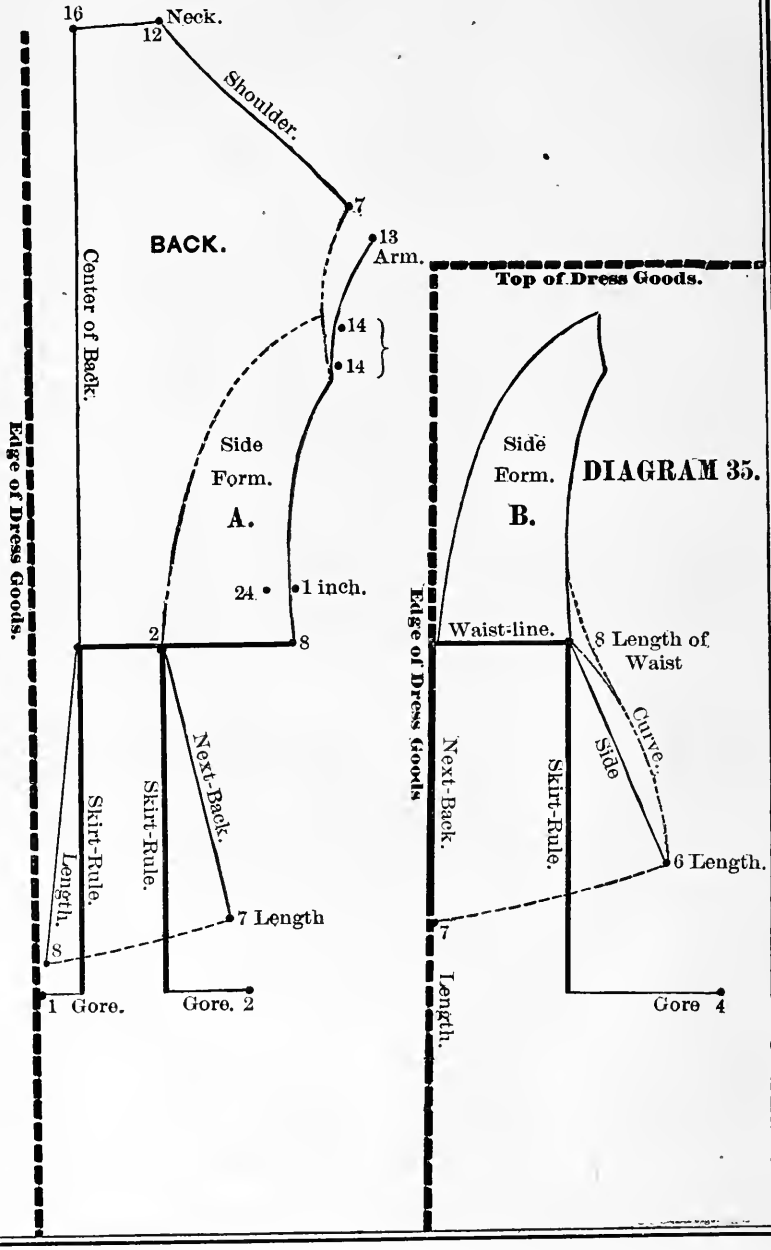


DIAGRAM 34.

LADY'S HALF-FITTING SACQUE;

without plaits.



Explanation.—The Side-form of this garment commences on the Waist-line, 2 inches distant from the center of Back, and terminates on the Arm-curve (a little below the center). After being separated from the Back, it should be placed on the goods in the position represented by Side-form-B in Diagram 35. Then proceed to draft the Skirt by the rules previously given for Skirt of Basque.

N. B.—The Gore at the Back-Skirt is drafted by reversing the Skirt-rule, and dotting at 1-inch for the slope.

LESSON 11.

Lady's Polonaise.

[OPEN AT THE FRONT.]

How to Draft the Front.

[SEE DIAGRAM 36.]

RULE 57.—Place the Front-Guide on the Goods in the same position as shown in Diagram, and proceed to draft the Waist according to the rules previously given for Front of Lady's Basque.

Explanation.—The Skirt of Polonaise is drafted by the Rule previously given for Lady's Sacque-Wrapper, and the Darts by the Rule for Lady's Basque.

Lady's Polonaise

With Box-Plait.

[SEE DIAGRAM 37.]

How to Draft the Back.

RULE 58.—Place the Back-Guide 4 inches from the edge of Goods, to allow for the Plait at the Center of Back; then draft the Waist in the same manner as described for Back of Basque (see Diagram 30), by separating the Side-form; making the Gore at the Side; shaping the Box-Plait at the Back, etc., etc., applying the measures printed on the Diagram for this purpose.

DIAGRAM 36.

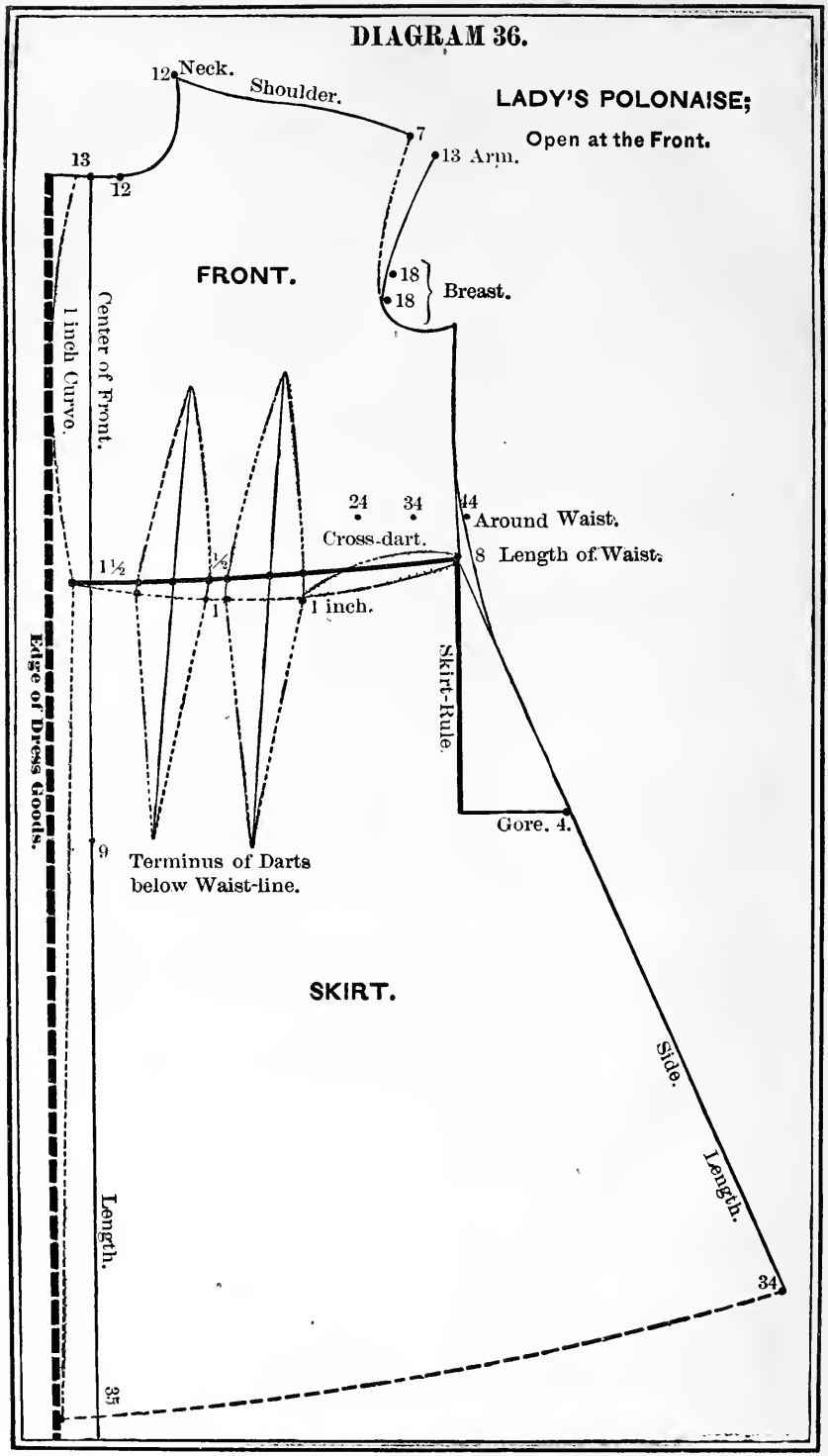
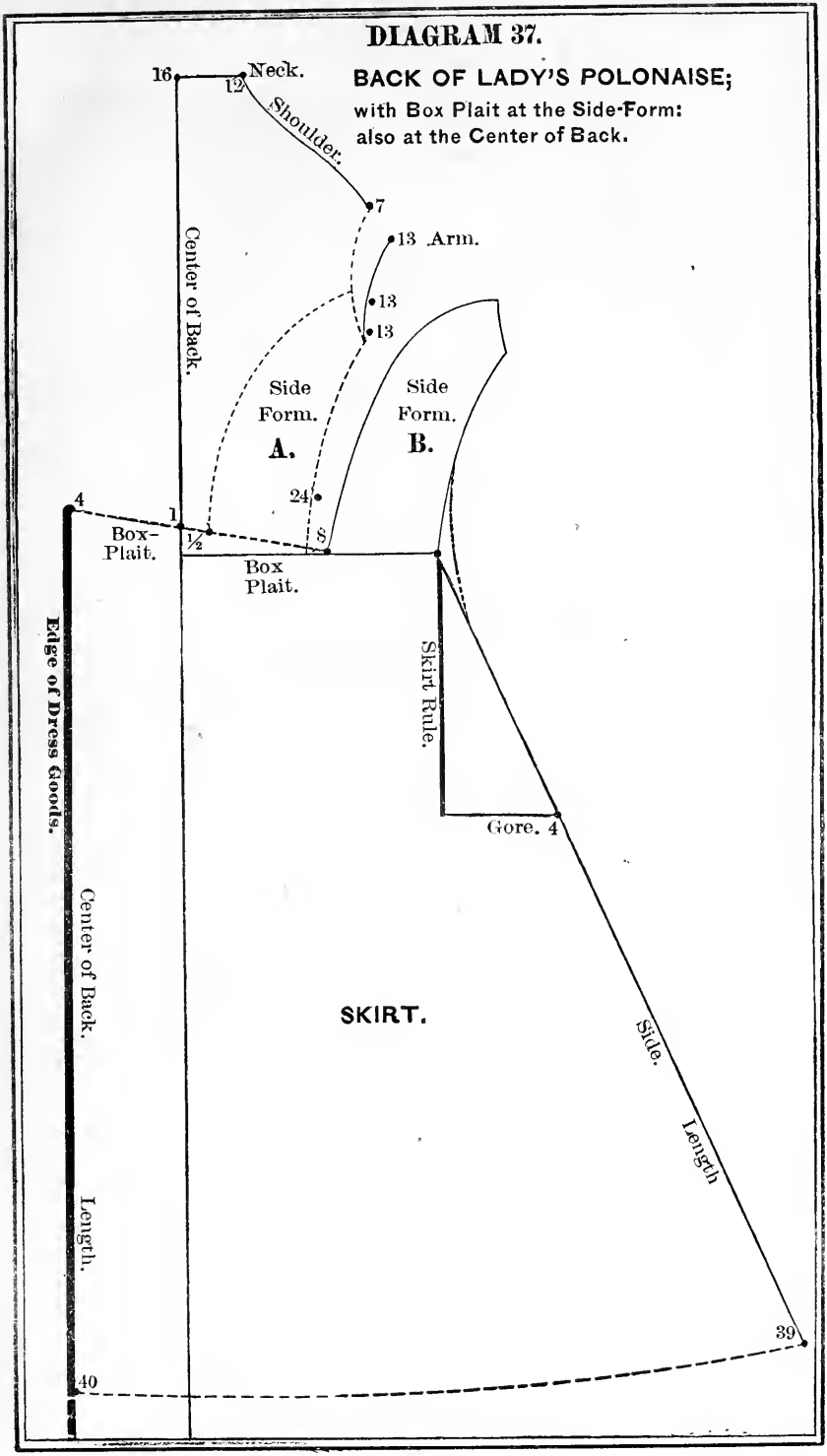

LADY'S POLONAISE;
Open at the Front.
12 Neck.
Shoulder.
7
13 Arm.
13
12
FRONT.
18
18
Breast.
Center of Front.
1 inch Curve.
24
34
44
Around Waist.
Cross-dart.
8 Length of Waist.
1½
½
1
1 inch.
Skirt-Rule.
Gore. 4.
Edge of Dress Goods.
9
Terminus of Darts
below Waist-line.
SKIRT.
Side.
Length.
34
Length.
35

DIAGRAM 37.



BACK OF LADY'S POLONAISE;
with Box Plait at the Side-Form:
also at the Center of Back.

Explanation.—The Side-form line may terminate at the Shoulder instead of the Arm-curve, if desired, as in Diagram 32. The length of Skirt, *at the Side* next Back, is 39 inches, and the length of Skirt, *at the Side* next Front, is 34 inches, the difference in the two lengths being 5 inches. This difference should be taken up in three Plaits, *near the upper part* of the Skirt, at the Side next Back. See Diagram 63, showing the proper distances for adjusting the Loops and Plaits at the Back of Skirt.

Miss' Basque.

Closed at the Front.

[See Diagram 38.]

How to Draft the Front.

Rule 59.—Place the Front-Guide in the same position as shown by Diagram 38; viz., with the Front-edge slipped over the Fold of Goods 1 inch; then draft in the usual manner by the rule given for Waist closed at Front; remembering to add *only one Dart* to the Waist-measure.

Explanation.—This Dart should be extended below the Waist-line to the bottom of Skirt, the same as Lady's Basque. In all other respects, the Front of this garment is drafted by the rule for Front of Lady's Basque.

Caution.—It is important to remember that, when dotting for the measures of the Neck, the edge of Front-Guide should be slipped over the Fold of the Goods in the same manner as when first commencing; otherwise, the Dress would be too large at the Front-Neck.

Miss' Basque, Open at the Back.

[See Diagram 39.]

How to Draft the Back.

Rule 60.—Before commencing to draft this Waist, it is necessary to draw a line parallel with and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches distant from the Selvage-edge of Goods, making it the entire length of the Back. (This

DIAGRAM 38.

MISS'S BASQUE CLOSED AT FRONT.

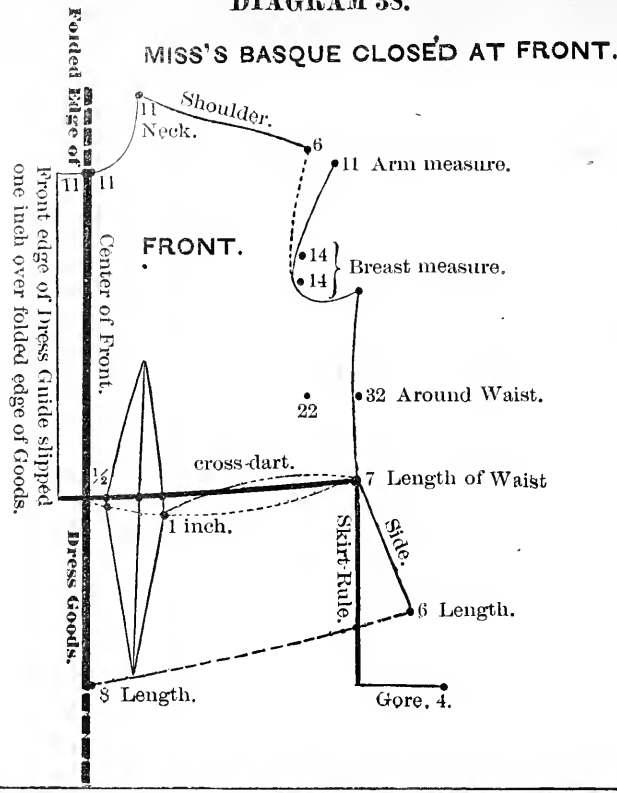
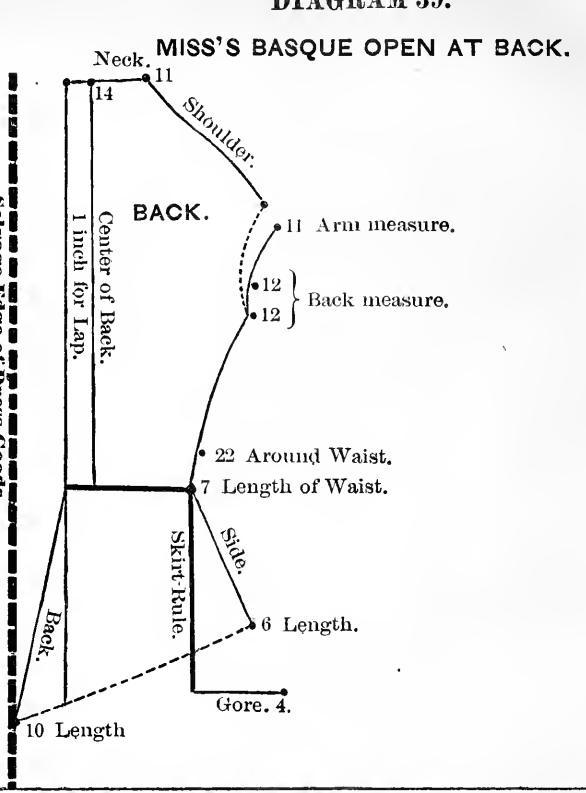


DIAGRAM 39.

MISS'S BASQUE OPEN AT BACK.



line is to allow for the Gore of the Skirt at the Center of Back).

A second line should now be made for Lap; viz., 2 inches distant from the line *first made*. Now place the Center-of-Back edge of Guide close to this line, and draft the Waist in the same manner as for Waist Open at the Back, applying the measures printed on the Diagram.

N. B.—This style of Basque can be made with Side-form at the Back, and Gored-seam extending from the same, by applying the rules previously given for this purpose. (See Diagrams 26, 28, 30, and 32).

LESSON 12.

Bodice-Waist.

[See Diagram 40.]

How to Draft the Front.

Rule 61.—Place the Front-Guide on the Goods in the same position as shown by Diagram, and proceed to draft by the rule previously given for front of Lady's Basque, being governed by the measures and distances indicated in Diagram 40.

How to Form the Low Neck.

Rule 62.—First, measure 3 or 4 inches from the Neck downward, and make a dot on the Hem-line; next measure upward on the Shoulder-line $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above its end, and make a dot; then place the Side-form-Rule up to these dots, moving it into such position as will give the curve or shape desired.

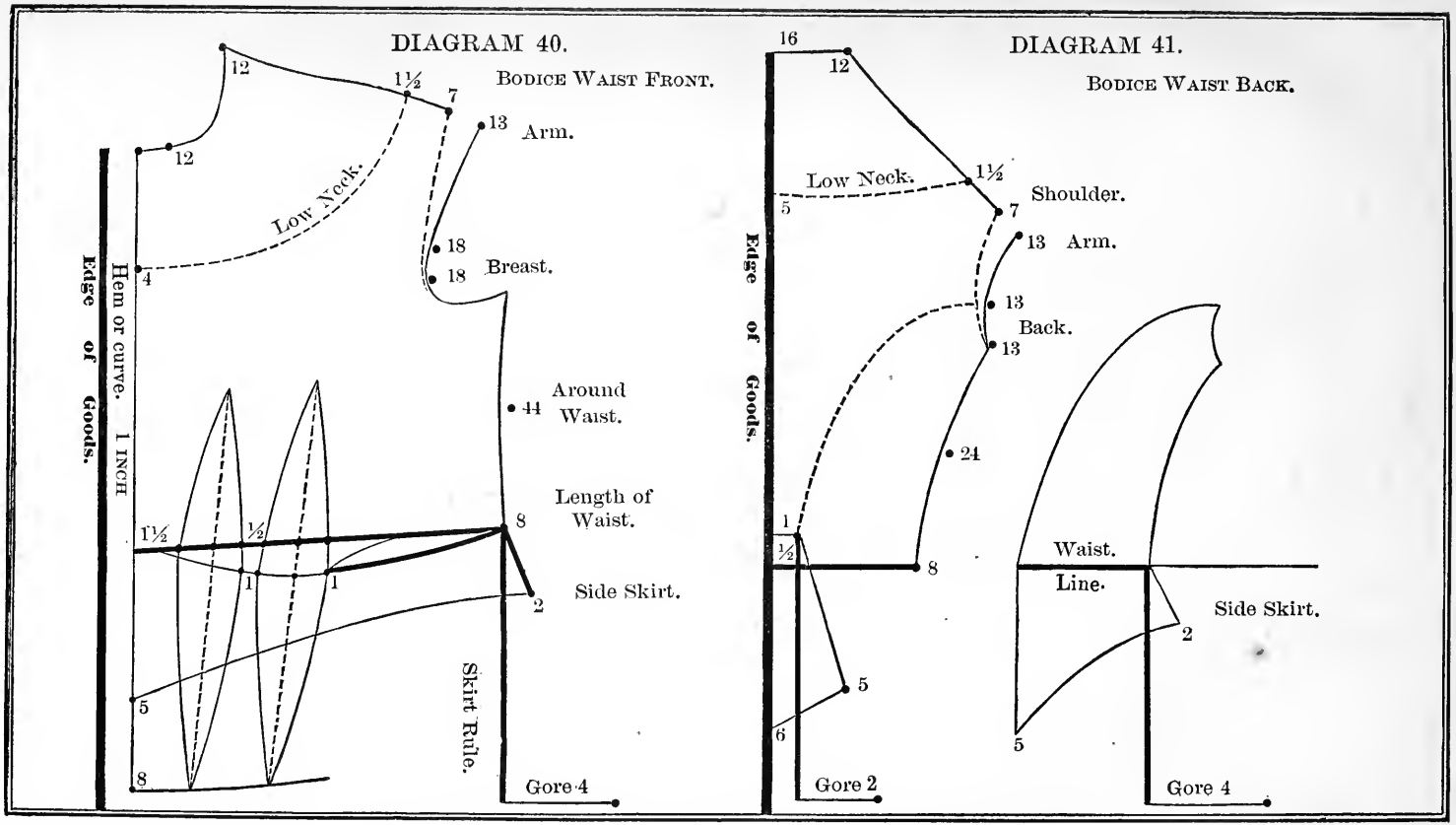


DIAGRAM 40.
BODICE WAIST FRONT.
12
1½
7
13 Arm.
12
Low Neck.
18
18 Breast.
4
Edge of Goods.
Hem or curve. 1 INCH
Around Waist.
44
Length of Waist.
8
1½
½
1
1
2
Side Skirt.
5
8
Skirt Rule.
Gore 4
DIAGRAM 41.
BODICE WAIST BACK.
16
12
Low Neck.
1½
Shoulder.
5
7
13 Arm.
13
Back.
13
Edge of Goods.
24
1
½
8
5
6
Gore 2
Waist.
Line.
Side Skirt.
2
5
Gore 4

Bodice Waist.

[See Diagram 41.]

How to Draft the Back.

Rule 63.—Place the Back-Guide on the goods in the position shown by Diagram. Then proceed to draft the Waist and Skirt by the rule for Back of Basque, Diagram 26.

The Low Neck is shaped by placing the Side-form-Rule across the Back, at the figures indicated in the Diagram; viz., 4 or 5 inches below the neck, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the end of the Shoulder-line.

The Side-form is separated from the Back and placed at the top of the goods in the manner previously described, and the Skirt drafted in the usual manner.

Miss' Polonaise, With Side-Form.

Closed at the Front.

[See Diagram 42.]

How to Draft the Front.

Rule 64.—Place the Front-Guide on the goods in the position indicated by the Diagram; viz., with the Front edge of the Guide slipped 1 inch over the Fold-edge of goods; then draft the Waist by the measures printed on the Diagram, in the same manner as for Tight-Waist, *open at the Front*, remembering to add *only the width of one Dart* to the Waist-measure.

How to Shape the Side-form.

Rule 65.—First, make a dot on the Waist-line 3 inches from the Fold-edge of goods; then place the *lower part* of the Side-form-Rule, on this line, and the *upper part* of the rule, resting at the *lower* B-dot on the Arm-curve, and draw a line from the Waist to the Arm-curve.

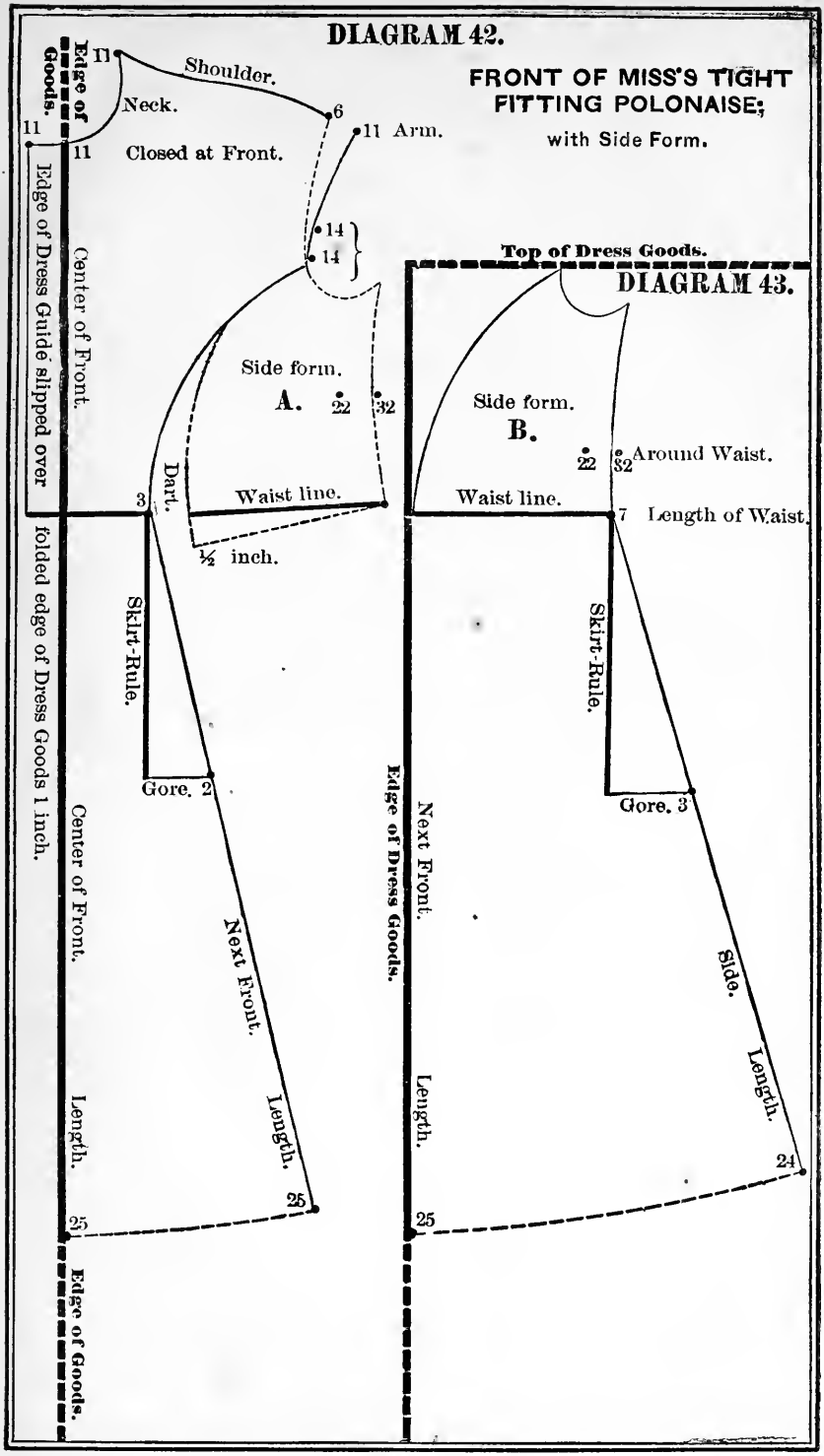


DIAGRAM 42.
FRONT OF MISS'S TIGHT FITTING POLONAISE;
with Side Form.
Edge of Goods.
11
Shoulder.
Neck.
6
11 Arm.
11
11 Closed at Front.
14
14
Edge of Dress Guide slipped over
Center of Front.
Side form.
A.
22
32
Dart.
3
Waist line.
½ inch.
Skirt-Rule.
Gore. 2
Next Front.
Length.
25
Center of Front.
Length.
25
Edge of Goods.
folded edge of Dress Goods 1 inch.
Top of Dress Goods.
DIAGRAM 43.
Side form.
B.
22
32
Around Waist.
Waist line.
7 Length of Waist.
Skirt-Rule.
Gore. 3
Edge of Dress Goods.
Next Front.
Length.
25
Side.
Length.
24

How to Draft the Skirt at Front.

RULE 66.—This is done by placing the A-point of Skirt-Rule at the 3-inch terminus of the Side-form-line on the Waist, and the straight-edge of the rule, parallel its entire length with the Fold-edge of goods, and making a dot at the figure 2 for Gore, next Front.

The Line for Skirt at the Seam next Front is drafted by placing the Straight-edge of Skirt-rule up to the Gore-dot, and drawing a sloping line from the Waist to the bottom of the Skirt; slipping the rule down a little at each move, and keeping it in the same slope all the way down, until the required length is obtained. The remainder of the Front is drafted in the usual manner.

Explanation.—The *Space* indicated in the Diagram, under the lower part of the Side-form-line, denotes the place for cutting out and taking up the Dart; the shape of this Dart being first obtained by placing the Side-form-Rule in such position, *under the Side-form-line first made*, as to form *a point* a little above half-way; and then drawing a line on the edge of the rule downward, extending it half-an-inch below the Waist-line. The extension of this Dart-line below the Waist is to allow for the *shortening* of the Waist at the Side-form, occasioned by the taking up of the Dart, and is required in all Tight-Fitting Waists having a Side-form at the Front.

Diagram 43.—This represents the Side-form-A of the Front of Miss' Polonaise, placed on the goods as Side-form-B, together with the forming of the Gore and Length of the Skirt, which are drafted in the usual manner.

Miss' Polonaise.

Open at the Back.

[SEE DIAGRAMS 44 AND 45.]

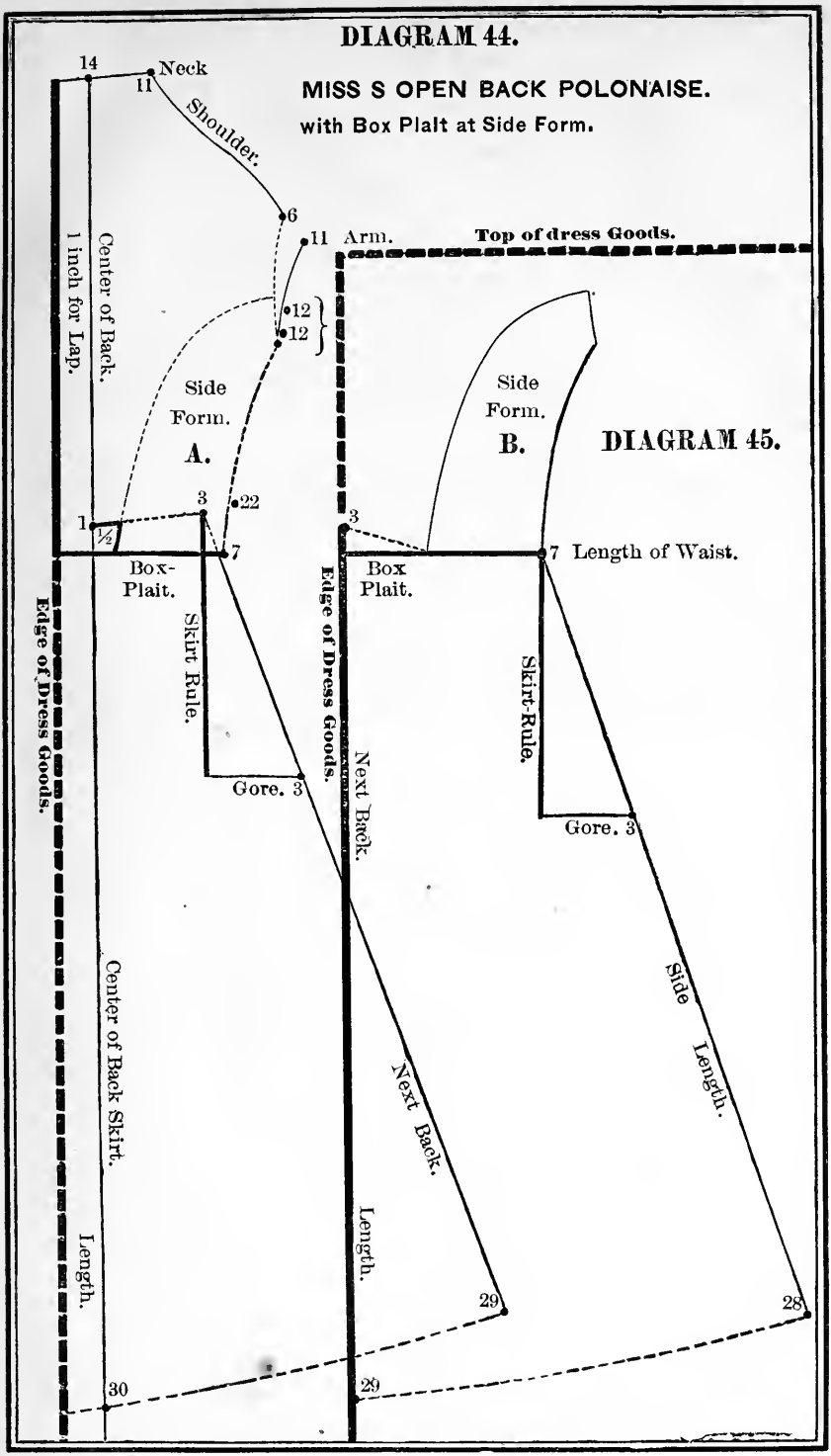
How to Draft the Back.

RULE 67.—Place the Back-Guide on the Goods in the position

DIAGRAM 44.

MISS S OPEN BACK POLONAISE.

with Box Plait at Side Form.



indicated by the Diagram; viz., with the Center-of-Back edge of Guide slipped back 1 inch from the edge of Goods, to allow for Lap; then draft by the measures printed on the Diagram in the same manner as for *Waist Closed at the Back.*

Explanation.—The shortening of the Back, the forming of the Box-plait, the slope of the Gore, and the drafting of the Skirt, are governed by the Rules previously given for drafting Back of Basque (see Diagrams 28 and 29), excepting that in this garment the Plait is 3 inches, and the Gore at the Side and next Back is 3 inches, instead of 4.

Diagram 45.—This represents the Side-form A *separated from the Back* and transferred in its entire outline to the top of the Goods in the position indicated by Side-form B in the Diagram; viz., 3 inches back from the Selvage-edge, to allow for Box-plait at the Seam next Back.

Explanation.—The Slope of the Gore at the Side-seam, the length of the Skirt, etc., are drafted in the usual manner.

LESSON 13

Lady's Loose Sacque-Cloak.

Double-Breasted.

[See Diagram 46.]

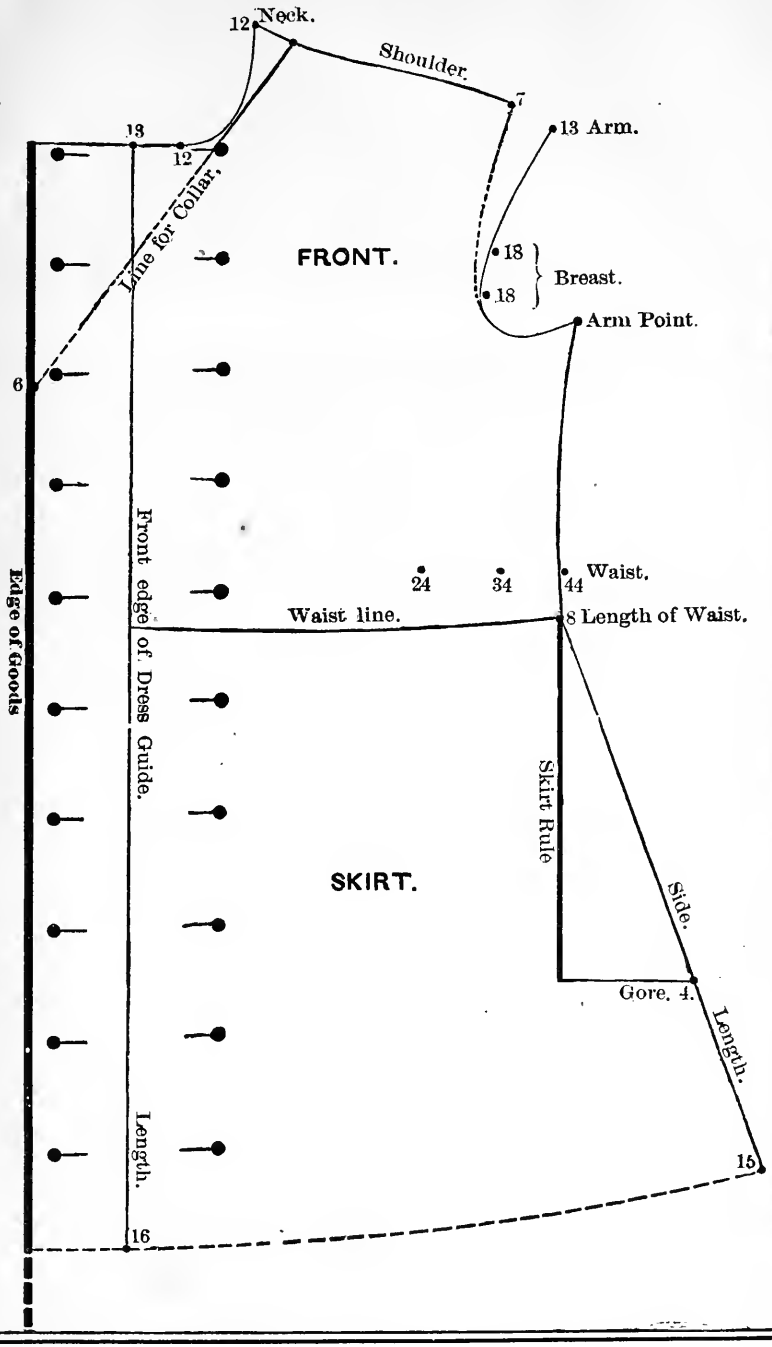
How to Draft the Front.

Rule 68.—Place the Front Guide on the goods in the same position as shown in Diagram; viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the Selvage-edge (to allow sufficient goods for the shaping of the double-breasted col-

DIAGRAM 46.

LADY'S LOOSE SACQUE CLOAK;

Double Breast.



lar); then draw a line along the Front-edge of the Guide, its entire length. Now proceed to draft in the same manner as for the Front of Tight-Waist.

Explanation.—The Skirt at Front, for Sacque-Cloak, is drafted by the same rule as the Front-Skirt of Lady's Polonaise, by applying the measure printed on the Diagram for the gore and length.

The Spaces indicated by the figures 24, 34, and 44, denote fullness added to the measure around the Waist.

The Sloping line, commencing 6 inches (on the edge of goods) below the Front-Neck, and terminating at the 1-inch dot on the Shoulder-line (below the Upper-Neck), denotes the line of fold for Collar.

The upper portion of the Neck, (commencing at the intersection of the *lower part* of the Neck-Curve with the dotted sloping line), extending to the 1-inch dot at the Shoulder, should be cut away for the sewing on of the rolling collar.

The Buttonholes, indicated by the large dots near the Selvage-edge, and running lengthwise of the Front, are 3 inches apart, and the *Buttons* are placed 5 inches across from the buttonholes, and directly opposite.

N. B.—*For the shaping of the Collar,* see Diagram 70, for Gent's Dressing Gown.

Lady's Loose Sacque Cloak.

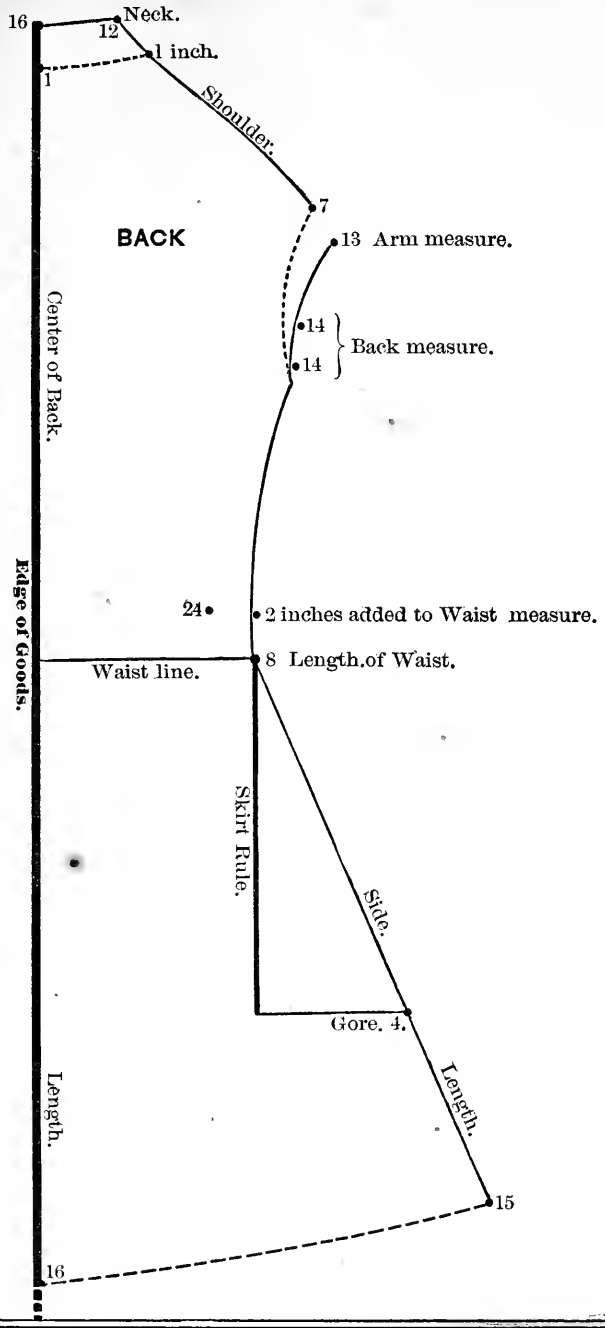
[See Diagram 47.]

How to Draft the Back.

Rule 69.—Place the Back-Guide on the goods in the position shown by Diagram, and draft in the same manner as for Back of Tight-Waist, except at the measure across the Back, which should be made 1 inch looser than for a Tight-Waist. Also, at the measure around-the-Waist, 2 inches should be added for fullness: remembering to measure by the inches on the Dart-rule.

DIAGRAM 47.

LADY'S LOOSE SACQUE CLOAK.



Explanation.—The Skirt of this garment is drafted by the same rule as Lady's Polonaise, applying the measures given in the Diagram.

N. B.—*The upper part of the Back* indicated by the 1-inch dotted line (below the Neck), should be cut off to fit the Neck at the Front, and for the sewing on of the Collar.

Lady's Circular.

[See Diagram 48.]

The measures used in drafting this garment consist of—first, the Neck; second, across the Back; third, length down the center of Back; and, fourth, length down the center of Front.

How to Draft the Back of Circular.

Rule 70.—Place the Back-Guide in the position indicated in the Diagram, viz.; with the Center-of-Back edge of Guide placed directly at the Fold-edge of goods, at the same time having the Neck-edge slipped down 5 inches below the top; then dot at 12, Back-Neck; also, at 13, for measure across the Back, dotting on the upper line of measures for this purpose. Now change the position of the Guide, and draw the line for Back-Neck. Next, place the Guide in the following position; viz., with its upper Neck-point resting at the Neck-point on the goods, at the same time having the shoulder-edge resting on the dot made for Back-Measure; viz., 13. Then draw a line on the edge of the shoulder from the Neck-dot 12 to the figure 5, for Length, (printed on the shoulder-edge). Next, *measure* 1 *inch straight across from the Back-Neck, and make a dot;* and from this point *again measure* 1 *inch straight up,* and dot.

How to Draft the Front of Circular.

Rule 71.—Turn the *Front-Guide wrong side up,* and place it in such position on the goods that *the Upper-Neck measure,* 12, *will be directly on and over the* 1-*inch dot last made,* at the same time keeping the Front-edge of the Guide on a parallel line with the edge of the goods; then dot at 12, Front-Neck, and 12, Upper-Neck

HOOD FOR CIRCULAR.

DIAGRAM 49.

DIAGRAM 48.

LADY'S CIRCULAR.

The Front-Guide should be changed into its proper position, and the Neck-curve-edge of the Guide placed directly up to and *under* the dots last made for Neck at Front. A line should now be drawn from 12, Upper-Neck, to 12, Front-Neck, as indicated in Diagram.

Explanation.—The Plait on the Shoulder is shaped by drawing a line on the Shoulder-edge of the Back-Guide from the Upper-Neck dot 12, to the 5-inch dot on the terminus of the Shoulder-plait.

The length of the Circular and the *curve at the bottom* are obtained in the following manner; viz.: Place the figure-1-end of the tape-line on the Fold-edge of the Goods, 2 inches above the line of Back-Neck (fastening it by pin or otherwise to the table); then wrap the tape-line (at the distance of 30 inches from the upper end) around a pencil, and while fully stretched, draw a line around from the fold-edge to the Front. This gives the Curve for the bottom, and the proper length.

Hood for Circular.

[See Diagram 49.]

How to Measure for Hood of Circular.

First, measure with tape-line, beginning at the nape of the Neck, passing over the crown of the head to the center of the forehead; second, measure from the *left side of the Neck, below the ear,* to the opposite side at the same point.

How to Draft the Neck-Curve of Circular.

Rule 72.—First, measure down the Selvage-edge of goods 9 inches, and make a dot; also, measure across the top of the goods 9 inches; then draft the Neck-curve with the tape-line stretched in the manner described for drafting curve at the bottom of Circular, using 9 inches instead of 30.

Explanation.—For length of Hood, make a dot 20 inches below the 9-inch dot (measuring on the edge of Goods); then make a dot 12 inches above the 20-inch dot last made.

The Curve for the bottom of the Hood is shaped by the tape-line in the manner previously described, placing the 1-inch end of tape-line at the 12-inch dot last made and drawing a curve around the bottom, with the tape-line stretched 12 inches, as shown in Diagram 49.

N. B.—The *upper side of the Hood,* extending from the 12-inch dot to the 9-inch dot at the top, is shaped by the Side-form-Rule; also, the dotted outside line, which is designed for facing.

LESSON 14.

Lady's Princess Dress.

With Revere Collar.

[See Diagram 50.]

How to Draft the Front.

Rule 73.—Place the Front-Guide in the same position on the Goods as shown by Diagram; viz., 2 inches back from the edge; then draw a line at this distance the *entire length* of the Front, parallel with the Selvage-edge all the way down. Next, dot at the measures given in the Diagram, in the same manner as when drafting the Front of Tight-Waist.

Explanation.—The Side-form is shaped from the *inside of the second Dart* to the *center* of the Shoulder, as shown by Diagram.

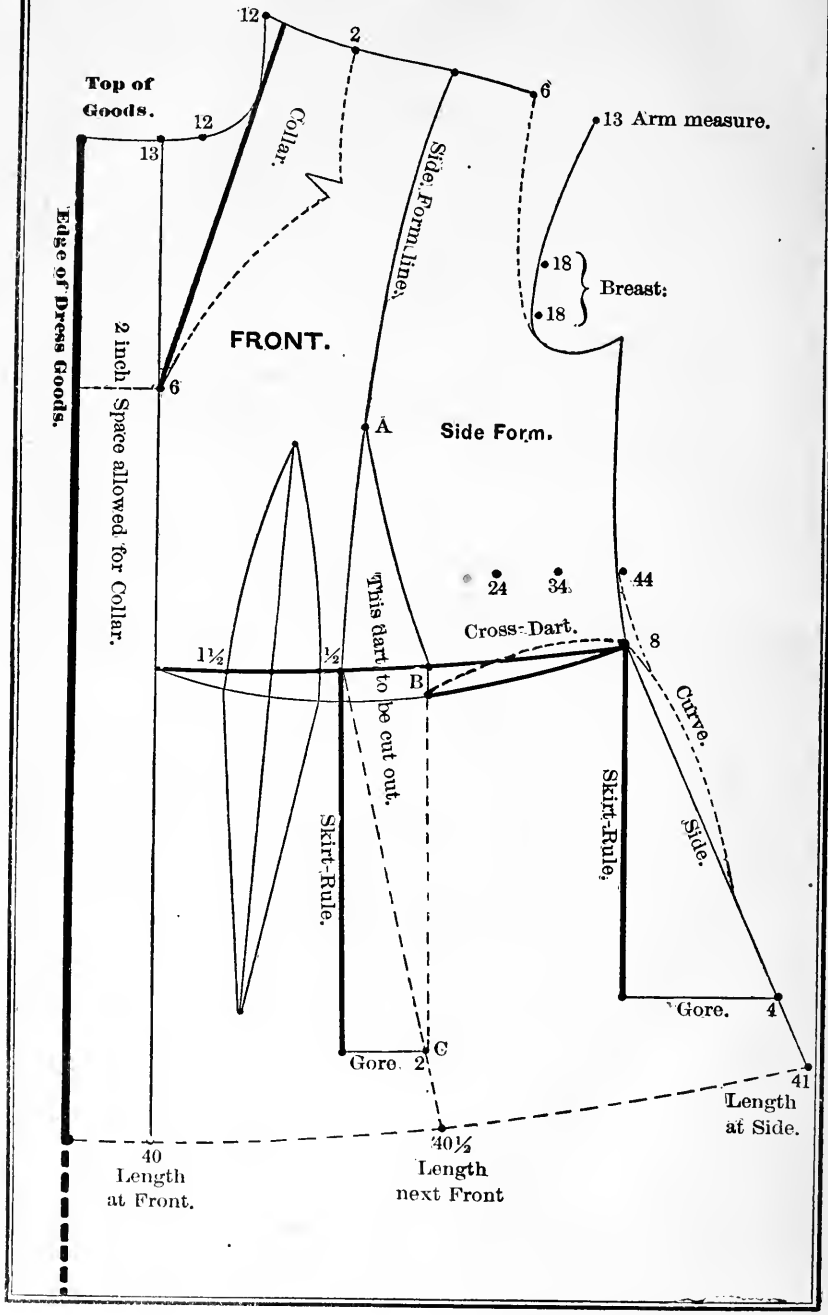
The Darts are formed in the same manner as for Basque, *except the second*; which, in this garment, *terminates at the 2-inch Gore-dot* (9 inches below the Waist-curve).

The inside line of the second Dart (above the Waist) is shaped by placing the Side-form-Rule in the position indicated in Diagram,

DIAGRAM 50.

PRINCESS DRESS;

With Revere Collar.



and drawing a curved line from dot A to dot B. *The dotted line* extending from the ½-inch dot (at the Waist-curve) to the 2-inch dot at letter C, indicates the *slope* of the Gore next Front, *which should be continued on the same angle* to the bottom; viz., 40½ inches.

The outside line of the second Dart extending from the B-dot on the Waist-curve to letter C, (at the 2-inch Gore-dot), indicates a *continuous* straight line to the bottom of Skirt, 40½ inches.

N. B.—This Skirt, when drafted in the manner above described, will be composed of a Bias, and Straight-edge *at the seam next Front.*

The Revere Collar is drafted in the manner following; viz., cut across, on the dotted line, *from the Selvage-edge* to the dot located 6 inches below the Front-Neck; then turn over the goods *on the heavy line denoting the Collar-fold.* This being done, it is necessary to *re-draft* the Shoulder-line by placing the *Shoulder-part* of the Guide in the same position as at first, and draw a line *from the Neck-point* to the top of Arm-curve, dotting at the length required.

The shape of the Revere Collar is obtained by placing the Side-form-Rule *in such position* on the goods *as will produce* the particular shape desired. See Diagram.

The 2-inch dot at the Shoulder denotes the width of the Collar *at that part where it unites* with the Collar of the Back.

Princess Dress, With Revere Collar

How to Draft the Back.

Rule 74.—The Back of this garment is drafted according to Diagram 37—Back of Lady's Polonaise, or Diagrams 44 and 45, Miss' Polonaise—by applying the same rules for Gores and *adapting the measures of the Back to correspond with those of the Front.*

Before commencing to draft the Back of this garment, it is necessary to place the Neck-edge of the Guide 3 or 4 inches below the top of the goods. Also, before drafting the line for Back-Shoulder, the goods should be *folded over downward,* making the fold on the line of the Back-Neck-point and the top of Arm-curve. This

being done, *re-draft* the Shoulder-line on the goods, and shape the collar in the manner hereafter described.

The shape of the Revere Collar at Back is obtained by placing the upper part of the Side-form-Rule on the Shoulder, 2 *inches below the Neck-point*, and the lower part of Side-form-Rule resting at the Center-of-Back, 2 *or* 3 *inches below the center of the Neck*, and drawing a line on the rounded edge.

Caution.—Now trim out this line, being careful *not to cut through* the goods *underneath*, otherwise it would spoil the Back of the Dress.

Gent's Sacque Yoke Shirt.

[See Diagram 51.]

How to Draft the Back.

Rule 75.—For this garment draft by the following average measures; viz., *First:* Across the breast 18 inches; *Second:* Omit the measure Around the Waist, and *draw the line for Length of Waist straight down from the Arm-point*, the required length; *Third:* Around the Arm, 16; *Fourth:* Length of Waist, 10 inches; *Fifth:* Length up Center of Front, 16; *Sixth:* Around the Neck, 14; *Seventh:* Length of Shoulder, 6 inches; *Eighth:* Length of Skirt from Arm-point to the bottom, 25 inches.

The *outline* of this garment is drafted by the rules previously given for Dress-Waist, and applying the above measures for this purpose.

How to Shape the Back-Neck.

Rule 76.—The Waist of this garment being drafted, then proceed by making a dot on the edge of Goods 2 *inches above the* 16-*inch dot. The Back-Neck is now shaped* by the Neck-curve of the Guide, drawing a line (with the Guide *in a reversed position*) from the 2-inch dot on the edge to the 14-inch dot of Upper-Neck. This being done, make another dot 2 inches from the edge of the Goods *on the curve of Back-Neck.* Then make a dot *three-fourths of an inch below the* 6-*inch dot*, (at the terminus of the Shoulder). A line should now be drawn across from the 2-inch dot (*on the curve of Neck*) to the ¾-inch dot, *below the end of Shoulder.* Next, trim

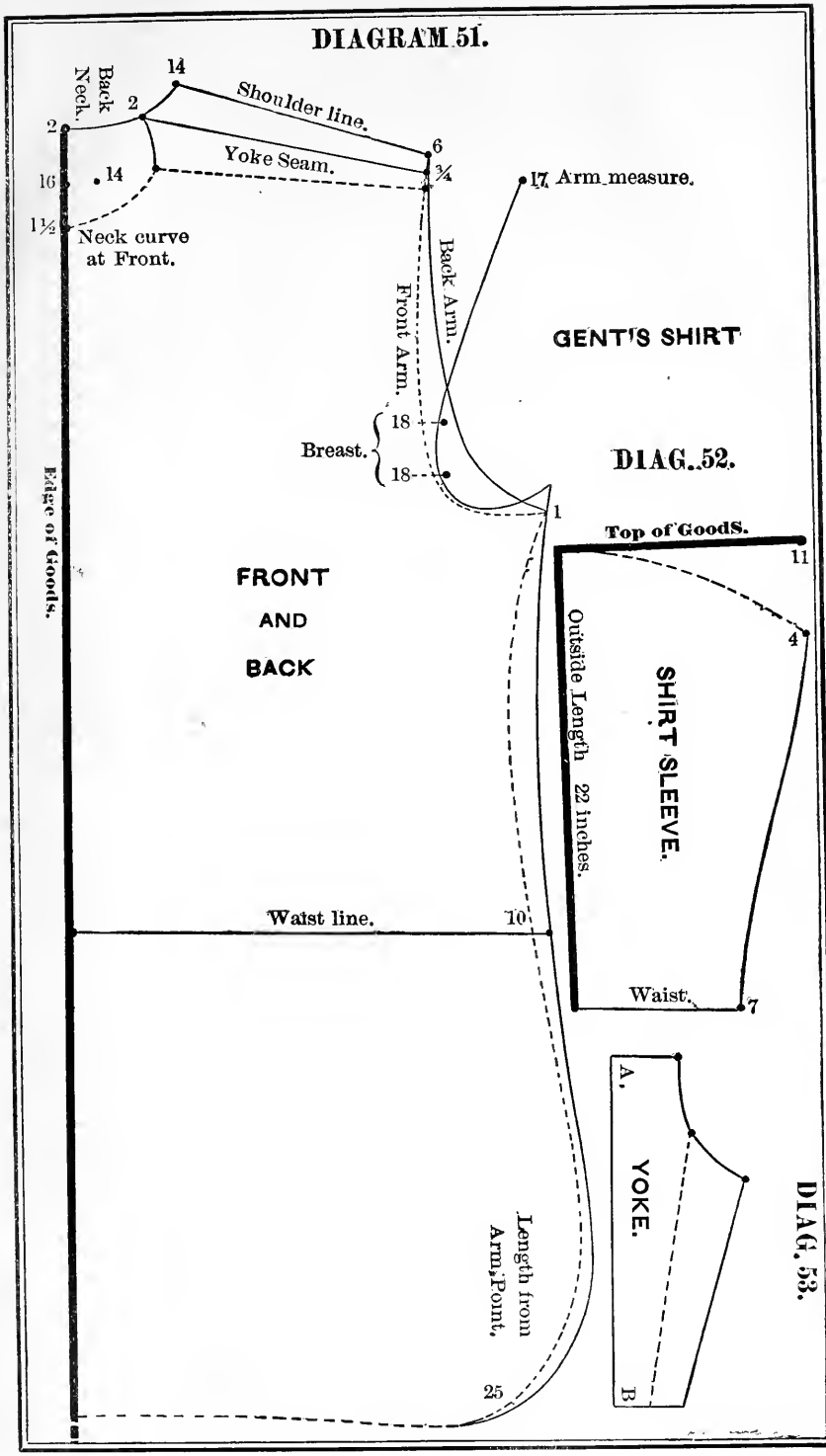


DIAGRAM 51.
Back Neck.
14
2
Shoulder line.
2
6
Yoke Seam.
¼
16
14
17 Arm measure.
1½
Neck curve at Front.
Back Arm.
Front Arm.
GENT'S SHIRT
18
Breast.
18
DIAG. 52.
1
Top of Goods.
11
Edge of Goods.
FRONT
AND
BACK
4
Outside Length 22 Inches.
SHIRT SLEEVE.
Waist line.
10
Waist.
7
A.
YOKE.
B
Length from Arm Point.
25
DIAG. 53.

out the Neck by cutting *exactly* on the line of the Neck-curve and Shoulder to 1½-inch dot below the top of Arm-curve.

The Goods should now be folded over *on the line drawn from the 2-inch dot to the ¾-inch dot,* so that the Shoulder-edge of the Yoke *will meet* at the dotted line indicated in the Diagram as the Yoke-seam.

Explanation.—The Back of Arm-Size is shaped with the Side-form-Rule, by drawing a line on the under-edge from the Shoulder to the 1-inch dot below the Arm-point.

How to Shape the Front of Shirt.

RULE 77.—*First shape the Front Neck.* This is done by making a dot 1½ inches below the 16-inch dot, indicating the length up Front, and then drawing the curve designated in Diagram by the dotted line.

Explanation.—This curve for Front-Neck *is shaped, after the Yoke is folded over,* by the Neck-Curve of the Guide being placed in such position as to unite with and form a continuous line with the curve of the Yoke at Back-Neck, as shown by Diagram.

The dotted line in the Diagram (located at and forming the Yoke-seam), is the terminus of the upper part of the Front of Shirt where it unites with the Yoke.

The re-shaping of the Front-Arm-Size is done by cutting off 1 inch at the Arm-point (first drafted.

The Curved dotted line, denoting length of Waist, is shaped by marking on the Curved-edge of the Dart-Rule, placing it in such position as to produce the shape desired.

The curve and length of the Shirt at the Side are obtained by the Skirt-Rule, the corners being rounded by the Side-form-Rule.

N. B.—In drawing the Arm-size of Shirt it is necessary to draw the line from 16 Arm-measure to 13, near the Arm-point.

Diagram 53.—This represents a *separate* Yoke for Shirt, and is drafted in the same manner as the Sacque-Yoke Shirt, with the fol-

lowing exceptions; viz., the Shoulder part of the Back being extended 3 *inches beyond the Arm-size of the Front Yoke*, and then gathered into a separate Yoke. The front of Shirt, for separate Yoke, is drafted in the same manner as the front of Sacque-Yoke Shirt.

The letters A. B. in the Diagram indicate the *Yoke-seam at Back*, and the dotted line, commencing at the Neck-curve, denotes *the fold*.

Dress-Skirt, Without Train

[See Diagrams 54, 55 and 56.]

How to Draft the Front-Width.

Rule 78.—First, fold the Goods double; then measure across the top 5 inches for Waist-line, and make a dot. The A-point of the Skirt-Rule should now be placed at this dot, and the straight-edge of the Rule parallel with the fold of goods, dotting at figure 2 for Gore, next Front; then draft the line for length at the Side, and at the center of Front, in the usual manner.

N. B.—The 1-inch dot on the fold-edge of goods (below the Waist-line) denotes the curving of the Waist at Front.

How to Draft the Side and Back-Width

Rule 79.—Place the Goods in the position indicated by Diagram 55; then measure across the top 8 inches, for Waist-line, and make a dot. Next, place the Skirt-Rule in the position previously described for forming the Gore at the Side, and draft the remainder of the skirt in the usual manner, being careful to use the figures indicating the Lengths and Gores, printed on the Diagram.

N. B.—*Diagram* 56 represents one plain Width, folded at the Center of Back, and is drafted by the figures indicating the measures, by the rule previously given.

Explanation.—This Skirt, when drafted, will measure 3 yards in width at the bottom.

DRESS-SKIRT.
Without train.

DIAGRAM 54.

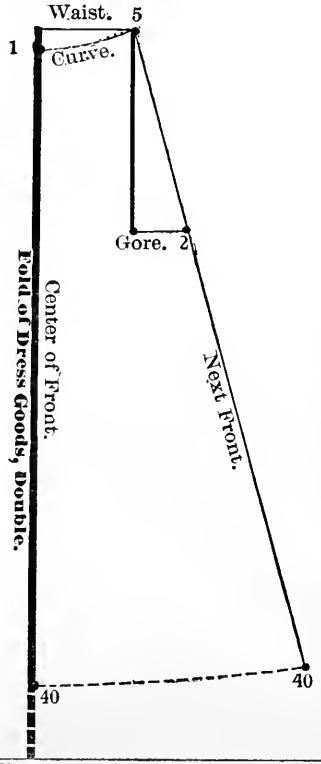


DIAGRAM 55.

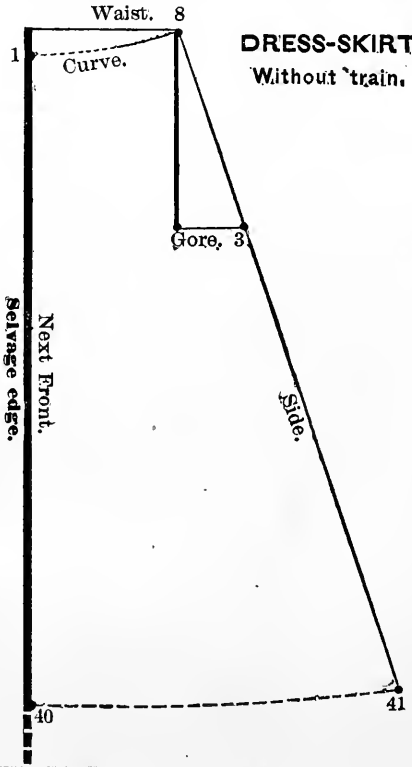
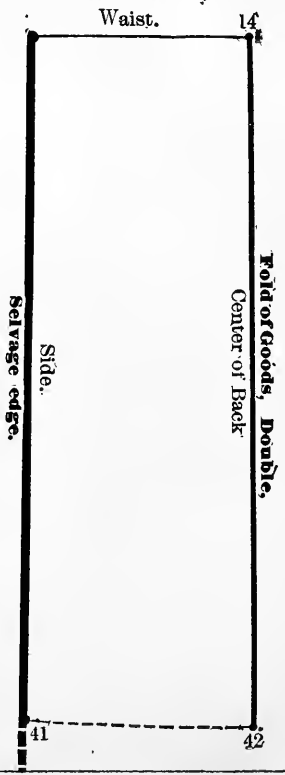


DIAGRAM 56.



Dress-Skirt.

With Train.

[See Diagrams 57, 58, 59 and 60.]

Rule 80.—*This Skirt is drafted* by the same rule as given for Skirt without train, *with the exception* of its having *two gores on each side,* instead of one; being, also, longer at the seams and wider at the bottom.

In all other respects it is drafted in the usual manner, by applying the figures on the Diagrams indicating the distances and lengths, and the slope of the gores.

N. B.—This Skirt, when drafted by these measures, will be three yards and three-quarters wide at the bottom, with train eight inches in length.

Lady's Over-Skirt.

[See Diagrams 61, 62 and 63.]

Rule 81.—This Skirt is drafted in the same manner, and by the same rule as *Dress-Skirt without train,* using the measures indicating the width at the Waist, the curve at the Front and Side, the slope of the gores, and the lengths of the seams.

Explanation.—The figures and letters in Diagram 63 represent the spaces and distances for looping the skirt at the Back.

N. B.—For special directions on cutting, basting and making, see Part 3.

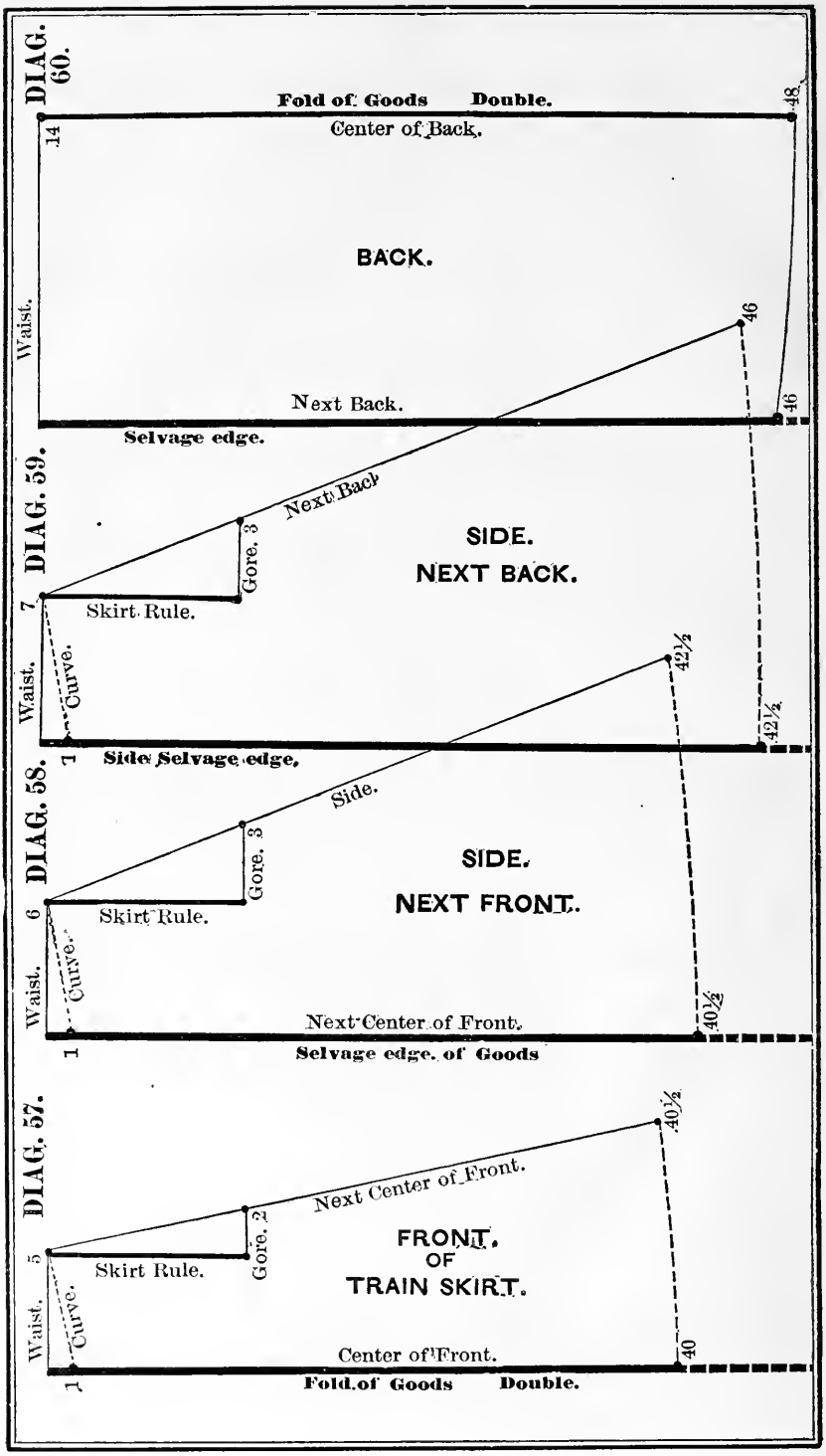

DIAG. 60.
Fold of Goods Double.
48
14
Center of Back.
BACK.
Waist.
46
Next Back.
46
Selvage edge.
DIAG. 59.
Next Back
Gore. 3
SIDE.
NEXT BACK.
7
Skirt Rule.
Waist.
Curve.
42½
42½
1
Side Selvage edge.
DIAG. 58.
Side.
Gore. 3
SIDE.
NEXT FRONT.
6
Skirt Rule.
Waist.
Curve.
40½
Next Center of Front.
1
Selvage edge of Goods
DIAG. 57.
40½
Next Center of Front.
Gore. 2
FRONT
OF
TRAIN SKIRT.
5
Skirt Rule.
Waist.
Curve.
40
Center of Front.
1
Fold of Goods Double.

DIAGRAM 63.

16 g 8 h 16 Fold of Goods. Double.

Center of Back. Length. 42

For looping.

e 8 f 16

BACK-WIDTH.

Waist.

a 4 b 8 c 12 d 16 Length. 40

Pleats. Side.

DIAGRAM 62.

LADY'S OVER-SKIRT.

Length. 34

Side.

8 Gore. 3

SIDE-WIDTH.

1 Waist.

Next Front. Length. 33

Selvage Edge of Goods.

DIAGRAM 61.

LADY'S OVER-SKIRT.

Length. 33

Next Front.

7 Gore. 2½

FRONT-WIDTH.

2 Waist.

Center of Front. Length. 33

Fold of Goods. Double.

LESSON 15.

Lady's Sacque Chemise.

[See Diagram 64.]

How to Draft the Front and Back Together.

Rule 82.—First, fold the Goods double, and again crosswise; then proceed to mark off the following distances; viz., *First:* Measure down the edge of the fold 12 inches, and make a dot. *Second:* From this dot draw a line straight across 9 inches (for bottom of Waist). *Third:* Measure from the fold-edge across the top of the goods 12 inches, and dot. *Fourth:* From this dot draw a straight line down 4 inches for Arm-size. *Fifth:* From the 4-inch dot at the end of the Arm-size-line draw a line for Length of Waist to the 9-inch dot at the Waist-line-terminus.

Explanation.—The curves of the Front and Back-Neck are drafted by the dots and figures printed on the Diagram, and shaped by the curve of the Side-form-Rule; the upper neck-dot being 3 inches from the fold-edge of the center.

N. B.—*The Skirt is drafted* in the usual manner, using the measures indicating the slope of the gore and the lengths of the seams.

Lady's Yoke Chemise.

[See Diagram 65.]

How to Draft the Front.

Rule 83.—Place the Front-Guide on the Goods in the position shown by Diagram; viz., with the Front edge slipped 1 inch over the fold of the goods at the Center-of-Front; then proceed to draft in the same manner as for Tight-Waist.

Explanation.—The dotted curved line at the upper part of the Waist indicates *the part to be cut off*, and is shaped by the Side-

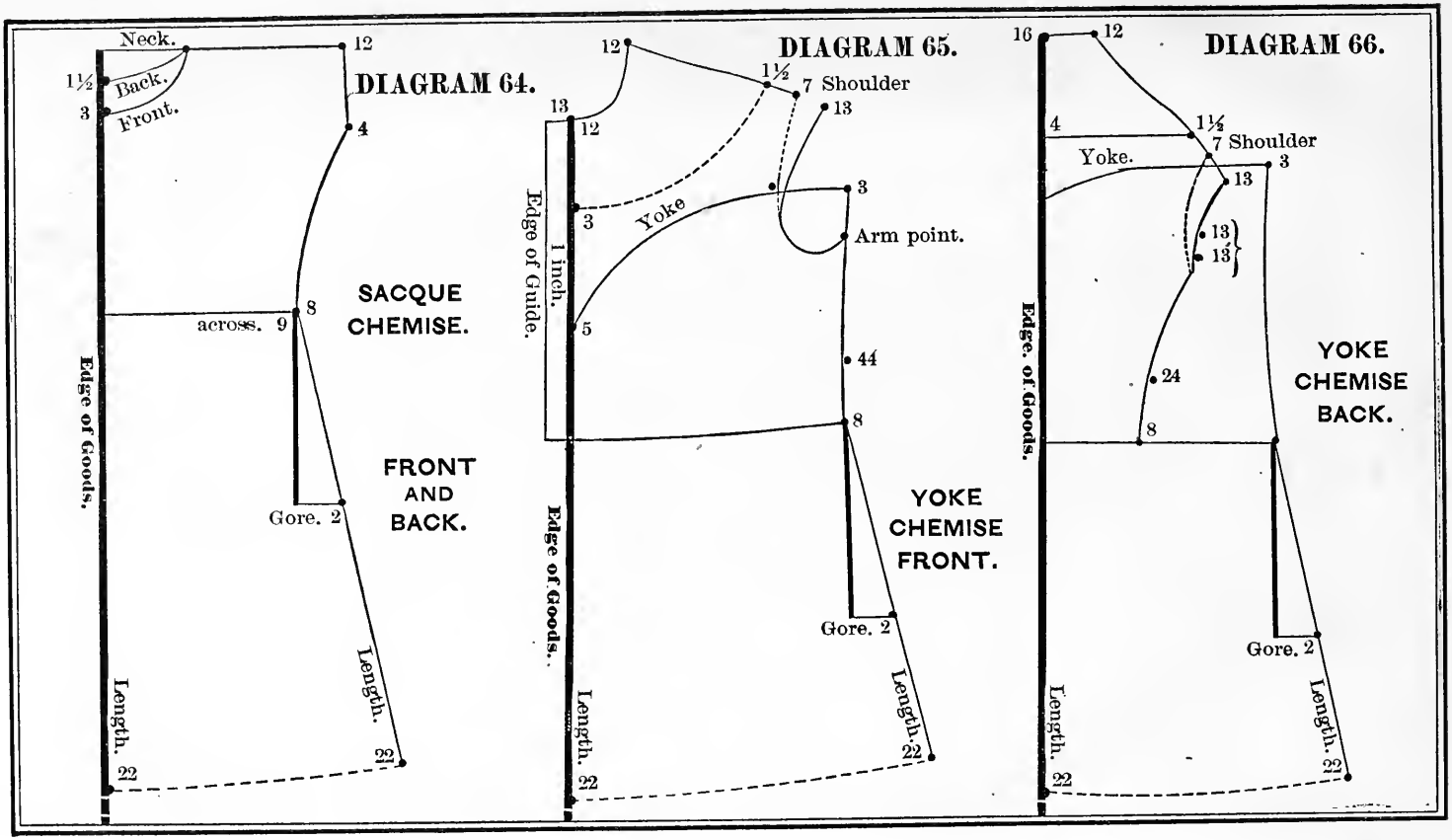


DIAGRAM 64.
Neck.
12
1½
Back.
3
Front.
4
8
across. 9
Gore. 2
Edge of Goods.
Length.
22
SACQUE CHEMISE.
FRONT AND BACK.
DIAGRAM 65.
12
1½
7 Shoulder
13
13
12
3
Yoke
Arm point.
Edge of Guide.
1 inch.
5
44
8
Gore. 2
Edge of Goods.
Length.
22
YOKE CHEMISE FRONT.
DIAGRAM 66.
16
12
4
1½
7 Shoulder
Yoke.
3
13
13
13
24
8
Edge of Goods.
Gore. 2
Length.
22
YOKE CHEMISE BACK.

form-Rule being placed at the distance of 3 or 4 inches below the Neck, and 1½ inches above the end of the Shoulder-line.

The line under the Yoke is also shaped by the Side-form-Rule being placed at the figures indicated; viz., 4 or 5 inches above the Waist-line, and 3 inches below the Shoulder, (on the Arm-curve), extending the line 3 inches beyond, for fullness (in the manner previously described for Yoke-Waists).

N. B.—*This fullness* is gathered into the Yoke.

The remainder of the Front is drafted as shown in the Diagram, by making the Length-of-Waist line straight down from the 3-inch dot above the Arm-point to the Waist-line, and shaping the Skirt in the manner previously described.

Lady's Yoke-Chemise.

[See Diagram 66.]

How to Draft the Back.

Rule 84.—Place the Back-Guide on the Selvage-edge of goods, and draft the Back in the same manner as described for the Back of Tight-Waist, using the measures given in the Diagram.

Explanation.—The figure 5, printed on the edge of Goods (below the Neck), denotes distance from the Neck, and the figure 2 denotes distance from the 5-inch dot located on the edge above. The 1½-inch dot on the Shoulder denotes distance above the top of Arm-size, and the 3-inch dot beyond the center of Arm-curve denotes fullness.

The forming of the Yoke is done by placing the Side-form Rule at the points indicated by the figures, and drawing a line according to the shape desired.

N. B.—*The line for Length of Waist* is made straight down to the Waist-line.

The Skirt is drafted in the usual manner.

Corset Cover.

[See Diagram 67.]

How to Draft the Front.

Rule 85.—This garment is drafted by the same rule as previously given for Miss' Basque, with the following exception; viz., it being open at the Front and low at the Neck.

Explanation.—The measures for this Waist should be taken *tighter* than usual, as it is designed to be worn under the Dress.

The Low-Neck is drafted by the measures and shaped as shown by the Diagram.

How to Draft the Back.

[See Diagram 68.]

Rule 86.—*The Back of Corset-Cover* is drafted by the Rule for Miss' Basque, excepting that there is a seam down the center of Back, indicated by the curved line.

The line for Low-Neck is formed in the usual manner.

Lady's Drawers.

[See Diagram 69.]

How to Draft the Back.

Rule 87.—For this garment take the following measures; *First:* Around the Waist, 24 inches; *Second:* From the bottom of the Waist down the Side, 36 inches; *Third:* Around the bottom of the Leg, 20 inches.

Rule 88.—Place the fold-edge of Goods in the position indicated by the Diagram; then proceed in the following manner; viz., *First:* Measure down the fold-edge of Goods $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top, and make a dot. (This gives the slope at the Waist). *Second:* From this $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch dot measure down the fold-edge 36 inches, and dot. (This gives the length at the Side). *Third:* From the 36-inch dot measure 10 inches straight across. (This gives half the

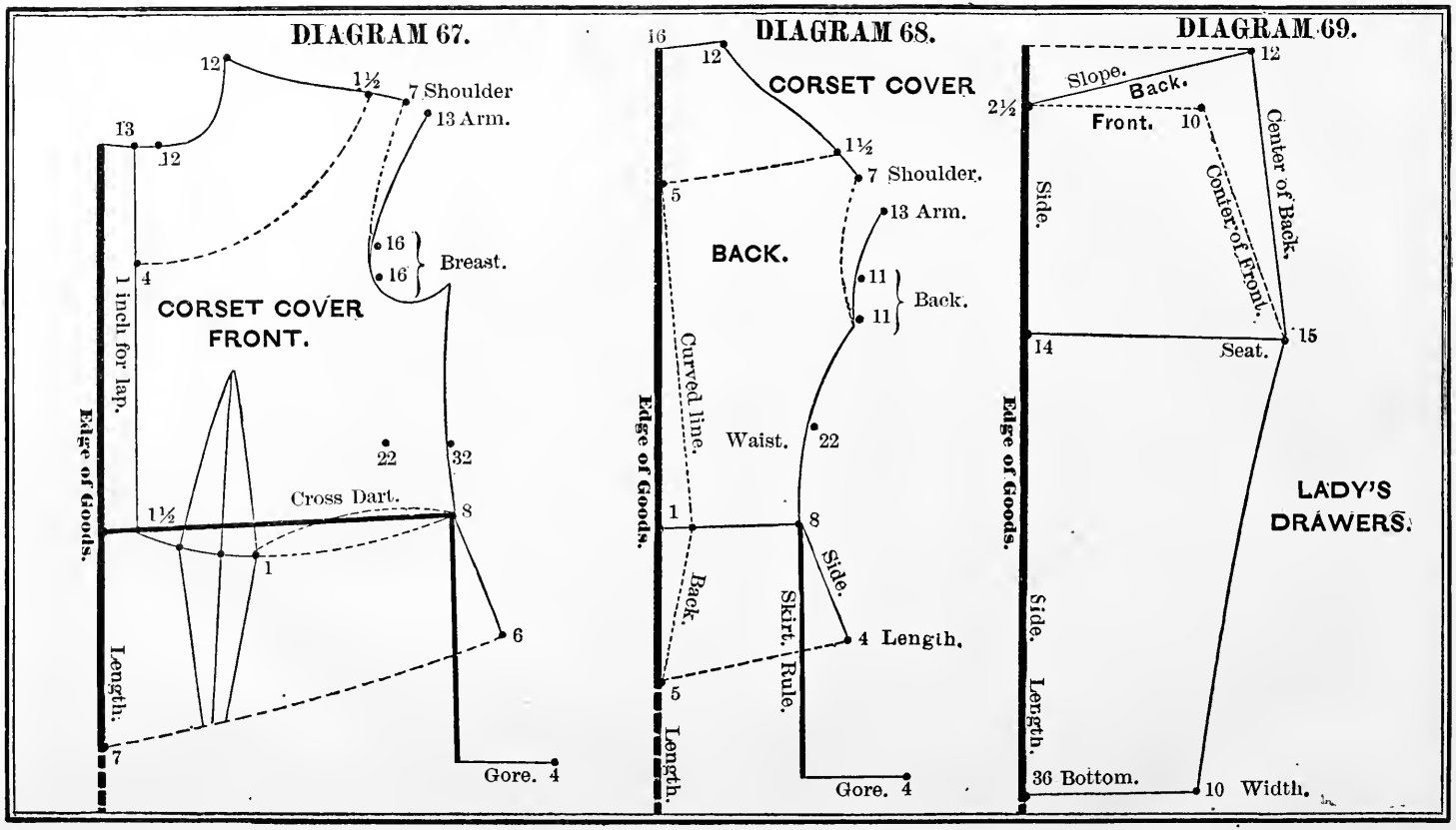


DIAGRAM 67.
12
1½
7 Shoulder
13 Arm.
13
12
16
16
Breast.
4
1 inch for lap.
CORSET COVER
FRONT.
22
32
Cross Dart.
1½
8
1
Edge of Goods.
Length.
6
7
Gore. 4
DIAGRAM 68.
16
12
CORSET COVER
1½
7 Shoulder.
5
13 Arm.
BACK.
11
11
Back.
Curved line.
Waist.
22
Edge of Goods.
1
8
Side.
Back.
Skirt. Rule.
4 Length.
5
Length.
Gore. 4
DIAGRAM 69.
12
Slope.
Back.
2½
Front.
10
Center of Back.
Center of Front.
Side.
14
Seat.
15
Edge of Goods.
LADY'S
DRAWERS.
Side. Length.
36 Bottom.
10 Width.

width of the Leg of the Drawers at the bottom). *Fourth:* Measure from the 2½-inch dot first made, sloping upward to the top of the Goods, 12 inches, and dot. (This gives half the width of the measure around the Waist). *Fifth:* Measure from the 2½-inch dot downward, on the fold-edge, 14 inches, and dot. (This distance is determined by adding 2 inches to one-third of the length, and forms the basis for the line across to the Seat). *Sixth:* From the 14-inch dot measure straight across 15 inches, and dot. (This gives the line of the Seat, and should be 3 inches wider than at the Waist).

The outline of the Drawers is obtained as follows: *First:* Draw a line from the 2½-inch dot to the 12-inch dot at the Front; *Second:* Draw a line from the 12-inch dot to the 15-inch dot at the Seat; *Third:* Draw a line from the 15-inch dot downward to the 10-inch dot, curving it slightly with the curved edge of Skirt-Rule. (This forms the line for inside seam of the Leg of the Drawers).

This *completes* the garment, *when the Front and Back are drafted alike.*

Explanation.—The *Front* of the Drawers *at the top* may be drafted *narrower* and *shorter,* if preferred, by shaping according to the *under* dotted line, marked Front, 10 inches. See Diagram.

LESSON 16.

Gent's Dressing Gown.

[See Diagrams 70 and 71.]

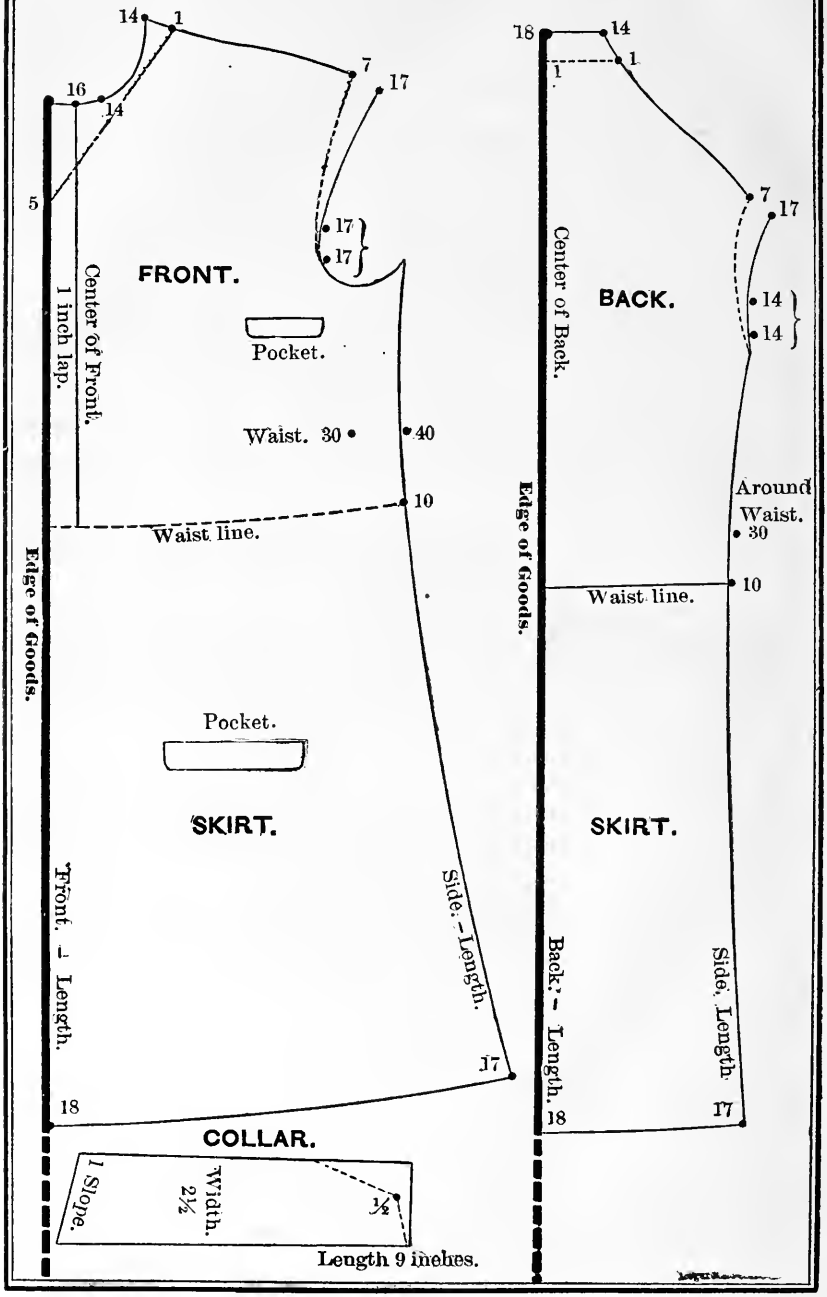
How to Draft the Front.

Rule 89.—Place the Front-Guide on the Goods in the position indicated by the Diagram, then draft by the rules previously given

DIAGRAM 70.

DIAGRAM 71.

GENT'S DRESSING GOWN.



for Dress-Waist, *except to add but one Dart* to the Waist-measure; also, to draft the Waist-line straight across, instead of curved.

The Side-length, and also the bottom of Skirt, are shaped by the curved-edge of Skirt-Rule.

The width of the Skirt at the bottom should be 1 or 2 inches *more* than at the Waist-line.

The Collar for Dressing-Gown is shaped in the manner described for Collar of Lady's Sacque-Cloak.

This garment can be drafted with double-breast, if preferred, by observing the rule for front of Lady's Sacque-Cloak.

The dotted line (extending from the 5-inch dot below the Front-Neck to the 1-inch dot on the Shoulder), denotes the line for the fold of Collar at Front.

The Collar should be curved, to fit the Neck at Front, from the 14-inch dot around to the center of Back, where it is joined with a sloping seam. See Diagram for collar.

N. B.—The upper portion of the Neck (*from* the 1-inch dot at the Shoulder *to that part of the curve* where it approaches the *nearest* to the dotted line), *should be cut off.*

How to Draft the Back of Dressing Gown.

[See Diagram 71.]

Rule 90.—Place the Back-Guide on the fold-edge of Goods, in the manner described for Back of Dress-Waist, and draft by the measures given in the Diagram.

The line for length of Skirt should extend *almost straight down* from the Arm-point.

The 1-*inch dotted line,* located below the Back-Neck, indicates the part designed to be cut off for the fold of Collar.

For drafting Sleeve, see Diagram 74.

Boy's Coat.

[See Diagram 72.]

How to Draft the Front.

Rule 91.—Place the *Front-edge* of the Guide, *directly on the edge of goods,* and proceed to draft by the measures given in the Diagram in the same manner, as for Front of Dress-Waist.

Explanation.—In drafting the line for the bottom of Waist, the *straight-edge* of the *Skirt-Rule* should be used (instead of the bottom edge of Dress-Guide); this line requiring to be *straight* across from the terminus of the length of Waist.

The Skirt-line (*of the Front,* at the Side) is drafted *slightly* curving; the width at the bottom, being 1 *inch* more than at the Waist-line.

The Curve at the Front part, or lower corner of the Skirt (indicated by the dotted line), is made by the Side-form-Rnle.

The 1 *inch for lap,* indicated by the line running down from dot 12, Front-Neck, is made *after the outline of the Waist is drafted,* and marked off *from the front part of the Waist,* instead of being allowed additional, as in Dress-Waist.

The dotted line, extending from 5 inches below the Neck, to the 1-inch dot on the Shoulder-line (below the upper Neck-point), *denotes the line for fold* of Collar.

That portion of the upper-Neck above the point where the *curve* and the *line for fold* unite, should be cut away for the purpose of adapting the Neck to the shape of the Collar.

The Buttons should be placed on the space for lap, 2 inches apart.

The length of the pockets should be 4 or 5 inches, and may be shaped to suit the prevailing style.

N. B.—If a double-breast is desired for this garment, then draft by the rule given for this purpose. See Diagram of Lady's Sacque-Cloak.

DIAGRAM 72.

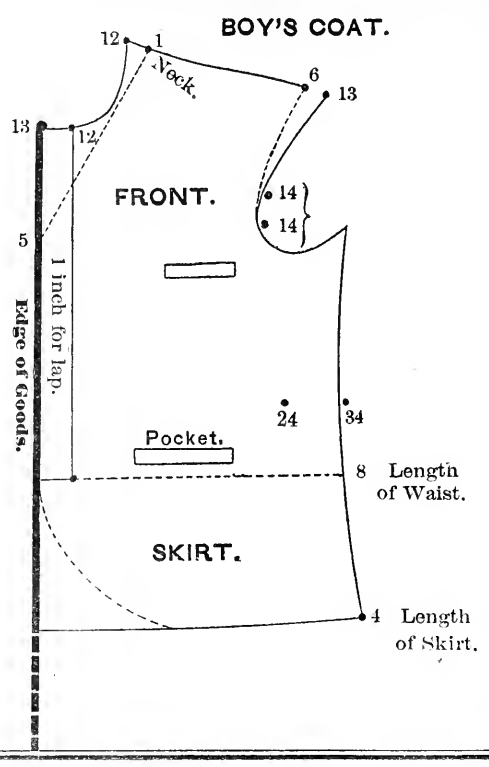


DIAGRAM 73.

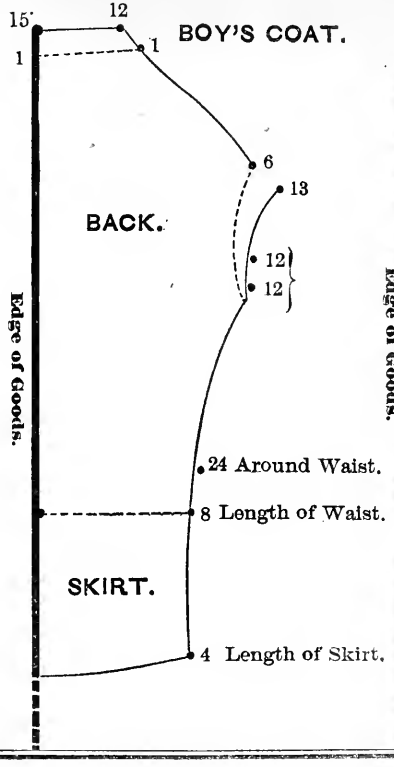
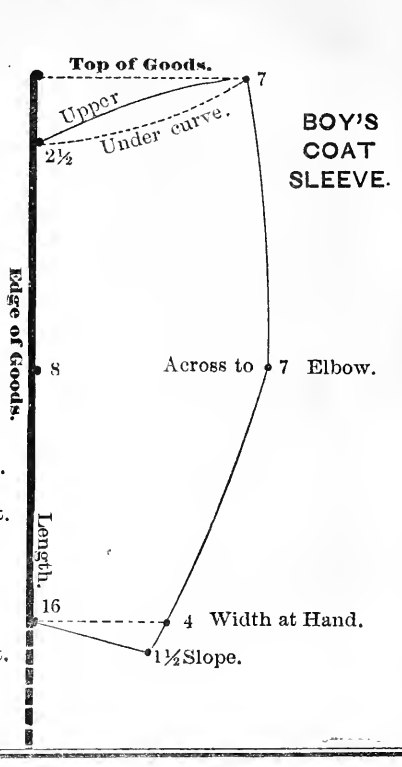


DIAGRAM 74.



Boy's Coat.

[See Diagram 73.]

How to Draft the Back.

Rule 92.—Place the Back-Guide with its edge directly on the fold of goods, (keeping it parallel, its entire length); then dot in the same manner as for Back of Dress-Waist, using the measures on the Diagram.

Explanation.—The Skirt is drafted by drawing a line straight down to the measure indicating the length.

The width of the Skirt at the bottom should be the same as at the waist-line.

The dotted line below the Neck indicates the part to be cut away to suit the Collar at Front.

N. B.—For drafting collar, see Diagram for Gent's Gressing-Down.

Boy's Coat Sleeve.

[See Diagram 74.]

Rule 93.—This is drafted by measuring on the goods as indicated in Diagram.

Explanation.—The $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch dot to the 7-inch dot, denotes the slope of the upper part of the Sleeve, this being one-half the size of the arm at the top. The 16-inch dot denotes the length of the inside seam of sleeve, and the 4-inch, dot one-half the size around, the wrist. (This measure should be taken loose, so as to admit of easy passage for the hand). The $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch dot indicates the *increased length* given to the *outer part* of the Sleeve. The 8-inch dot denotes one-half the length of the Sleeve. (From this point the width of sleeve at the elbow is obtained). The 7-inch dot denotes a point directly opposite to the 8-inch dot, for the width of the sleeve at the elbow. This can be varied, making it wider or narrower, as fashion or taste may indicate.

The outline of the sleeve, and the curves at the top are made by the Side-form-Rule, adjusting its position to obtain the shape desired. See Rule for drafting Lady's Coat Sleeve.

The dotted line in diagram (extending from the 2½-inch dot to the 7-inch dot) indicates the curve for the under part of Sleeve at the top.

N. B.—*The Sleeve for Gent's Dressing Gown* is drafted by this rule, applying larger measures.

Gent's Tight Pants.

[See Diagrams 75 and 76.]

Take the following measures: *First,* around the Waist 36 inches; *second,* the length from the Waist down the Side-seam to the bottom, 39 inches; *third,* width across the front of the bottom.

How to Draft the Front.

Rule 94.—Now proceed to mark off and make dots on the goods as follows: *First,* measure straight across the top 9 inches (this number denotes one-fourth of the Waist-measure); *second,* measure straight down the edge of goods 39 inches (this gives the length at the Side); *third,* measure across the bottom 7 inches (this denotes the width of the front part of pants at the bottom); *fourth,* measure from the Waist, down the edge, 13 inches (this number represents one-third of the measure for Side-length); it also forms the basis for determining the proper location of the line across to the Fly.

The outline of the Front is drafted in the manner following: Beginning at the 13-inch dot last made, draw a line 12 inches straight across to the point, denoting the termimus of the Fly.

The width of this part of the Front of pants should be 3 inches greater than at the line for Waist-band.

A line should next be drawn across the bottom, from the 39-inch dot to the 7-inch dot. The Waist-line should now be extended 3 inches beyond the 9-inch dot first made (this gives the 12-inch dot indicated in the Diagram). Next, draw a straight line from the 12-inch dot at the Waist to the 12-inch dot at the point of the Fly, and from thence downward to the 7-inch dot at the bottom. This last line is *curved slightly* by the Skirt-Rule.

This completes the outline of the Front.

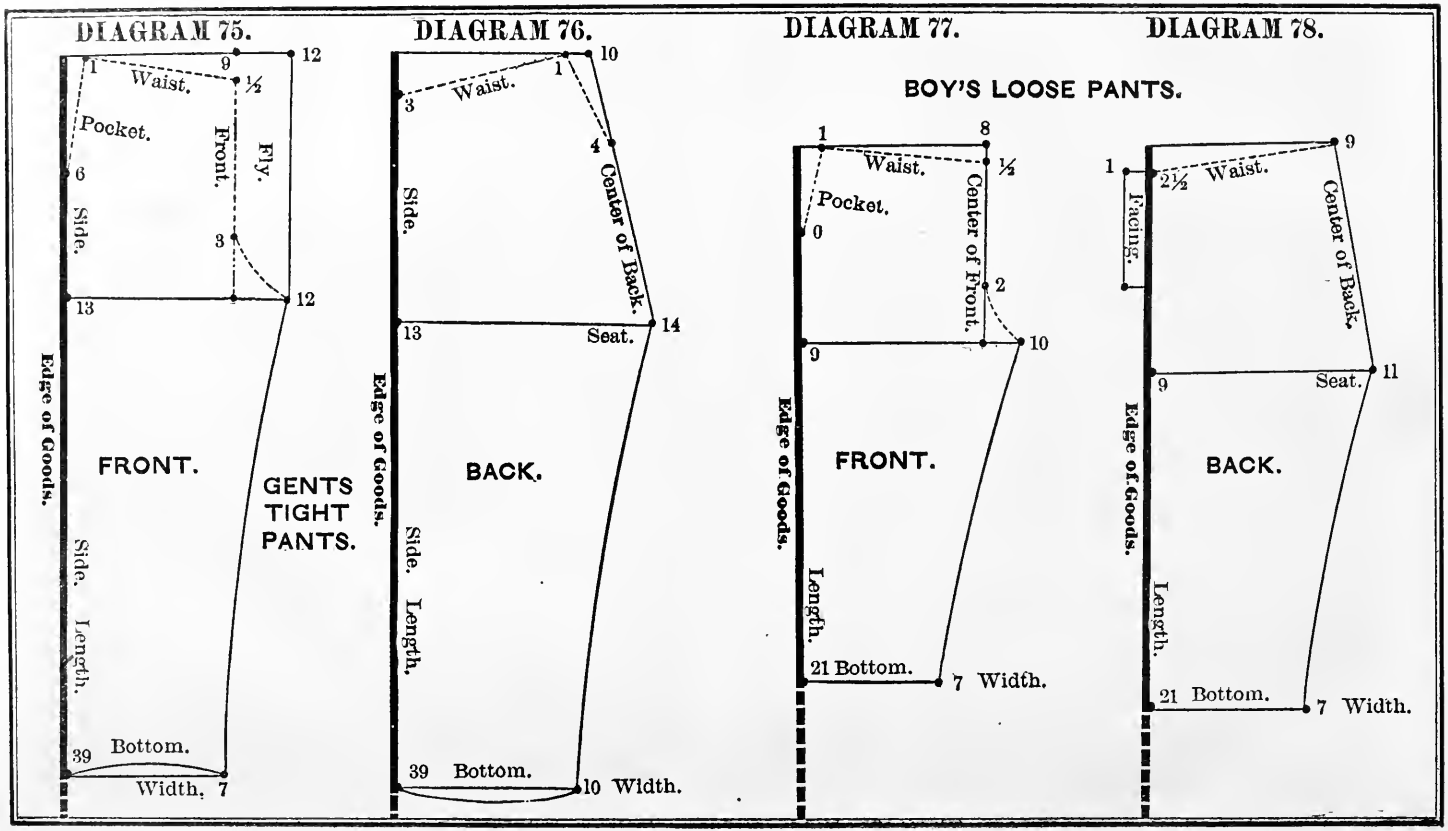


DIAGRAM 75.
1
9
12
Waist.
½
Pocket.
Front.
Fly.
6
Side.
3
13
12
Edge of Goods.
FRONT.
GENTS TIGHT PANTS.
Side. Length.
39 Bottom.
Width. 7
DIAGRAM 76.
10
1
3
Waist.
4
Center of Back.
Side.
13
Seat.
14
Edge of Goods.
BACK.
Side. Length.
39 Bottom.
10 Width.
DIAGRAM 77.
BOY'S LOOSE PANTS.
1
8
Waist.
½
Pocket.
Center of Front.
0
2
9
10
Edge of Goods.
FRONT.
Length.
21 Bottom.
7 Width.
DIAGRAM 78.
1
9
2½
Waist.
Facing.
Center of Back.
9
Seat.
11
Edge of Goods.
BACK.
Length.
21 Bottom.
7 Width.

Explanation.—The dotted line extending from the 6-inch dot at Side, to the 1-inch dot at the Waist, denotes the part cut off for the Pocket. The dotted line extending from the 1-inch dot at the Waist, to the ½-inch dot, indicates the waist-line re-shaped, and the proper slope for the top of the Front. The dotted line marked Front, denotes the center of the Pants, and is shaped by drawing a line from the end of waist-line, to the line running crosswise. The dotted curved line, extending from the 2-inch to the 12-inch dot, indicates the proper shape for that part of the Front.

The curve at bottom of Pants is made by the curved edge of the Dart-rule.

The inside line for seam (extending from the fly to the bottom) should be drawn by the curve-edge of Skirt-Rule.

Allow one-half inch for all seams.

Diagram 76. This represents the Back of Gent's Pants, and is drafted in the same manner as the Front of Pants, by applying the measures printed on the Diagram.

Explanation.—The 3-inch dot on the edge of Goods, at the Side, denotes the slope of the Waist at Back. In drafting the Side-length down the edge of goods, the measure should commence at the 3-inch dot. In all other respects, draft in the manner previously described for Front of Pants.

Boy's Loose Pants.

[See Diagrams 77 and 78.]

Front and Back.

These are drafted by the same rule as Gent's Pants—except using smaller measures, and observing the differences indicated by Diagrams.

PART THIRD.

CONSISTING OF

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS

ON

CUTTING, FITTING, BASTING, ETC.,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS SUITS.

ALSO, SUGGESTIONS ON THE ADAPTATION OF STYLES, SELECTION OF DRESS-MATERIALS, ETC., TOGETHER WITH A VOCABULARY OF TECHNICAL WORDS AND PHRASES PECULIAR TO DRESS, ETC

THE QUANTITY OF MATERIAL REQUIRED for a suit, and how to cut it.—Perhaps the question, "How much goods shall I get for my dress?" is asked by ladies more frequently than any other. And, as many persons, when making purchases, have but a slight conception of the quantity of material required, we propose to furnish such information as will aid their efforts in this direction. For example, a lady wishes a black Alpaca, cut in the prevalent mode; viz., basque, overskirt and underskirt, of walking length,

and handsomely trimmed; she will require 18 yards of material, (standard width, 28 inches); $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of best drab drilling, for basque lining; or, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards for basque and sleeves; 6 yards of drab paper muslin for skirt linings; 1 yard of black muslin for facings; 1 skirt braid; 3 spools of sewing silk (100 yards each), 2 letter A, for hemming ruffles, and one of letter B, for stiching basque and sewing on buttons; 1 spool of black cotton, (No. 70 or 80), and 1, of white basting cotton, (No. 30 or 40); 1 or 2 whalebones, (thin and flexible); 10 yards of black cable cord; 6 small hooks and eyes for the front, and 2 of larger size for the skirt bands; 1 yard of rubber braid, for looping purposes, and 15 or 18 buttons (from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter).

How to Draft the Lining for the Front of Basque.—*Before commencing to draft on the goods* it is advisable to have all the material ready, together with the Dress-Guide, Skirt-Rule, tape-line for measuring, scissors, leadpencil, a piece of French-chalk, and table, which last should be of sufficient dimensions to cut the entire skirt of a dress. When a *strong light* is an object, then place the table near a window, in such position that the light may fall upon it obliquely from the left. The drilling should now be arranged upon the table with the selvages together, and in front. Then place the Dress-Guide thereon, in proper position for drafting. (See Diagram 25). If the drilling is not of *sufficient width to cut the fronts double*, a piece of paper may be pinned upon the fold of the lining (extending it from the arm-point downward), then draw the line, on the paper, to the bottom of the waist.

N. B.—This paper piece should afterwards be cut out and replaced by a piece of the lining (of the same size and shape) saved from cutting the backs. When the outline is drafted, and the darts marked, then cut out the fronts, allowing for seams, as shown in Diagram 9. An impression of the darts should now be made on the opposite side of the lining, by placing the left hand underneath, at

the same time holding the goods with the thumb and finger of the right hand, and creasing along the dart-lines of the upper side. The darts should now be re-drafted, with the "Rule" laid in a *reversed* position, as a slight difference exists in the curve of the sides.

How to Draft the Lining for the Back of Basque.—*Turn the lining over* so as to bring the fold in front, then place *the neck of the Guide* up to the top of the goods, and the back-edge of the Guide on a line with the edge of the fold, as shown in Diagram 26. To save material, it is advisable, before commencing to draft, to pin a piece of paper on the lining of sufficient dimensions to cut the side-form piece entire, extending it up to the middle of the arm-size, and down to the bottom of the Guide. After the outline of the Back is drafted and cut out, then separate the side-form section, marked A, (previously drafted on the paper), from the central portion of the Back, and place it upon the lining, in the position shown by side-form B, Diagram 27; viz., with that part of the side-form next Back *moved up close to* the selvage of the lining.

Explanation.—The paper side-form A, previously referred to, should not be placed directly at the top of the lining, but *at a sufficient distance below*, to allow of the waist and skirt being cut in one piece. If cut in this manner, a saving of an irregular-shaped piece of lining will be effected sufficient for piecing out the fronts. (For the position of the paper side-form see Diagram 27)

N. B.—The seams should now be creased in the usual manner.

How to Cut the Outside for the Front of Basque.—Spread the material singly, upon the table, folding it over crosswise toward the right hand, so that when doubled it will be of the same length as the front of the lining.

Explanation.—The position of the goods upon the table, (when cutting), should be as follows; viz., the end (*or that portion to be cut first*) placed at the left hand side, and the bulk of the material on a chair at the right.

The Lining for the front of the basque being already cut should now be placed upon the goods, with the selvages together. Next, proceed to cut the material, carefully following the edge of the lining.

N. B.—An irregular shaped piece will be left after cutting the fronts, of sufficient size for the upper portions of both sleeves.

Remarks.—The erroneous custom practiced by many ladies (from a mistaken notion of economy) of cutting the fronts on the double of the fold, necessitates, in most instances, piecing under the arm, except in very wide material, such as cashmere, etc. As a rule, cutting the fronts of a basque double, for a lady, out of any goods of less width than 30 inches, will require piecing; and if the seam does not produce wrinkles (which it is almost certain to do), the strain upon it will eventually cause the parts to separate; thus involving the necessity of re-stitching, perhaps, before the garment is half worn.

How to Cut the Outside, for the Back of Basque.—Place the lining for the central portion of the Back, upon the goods (in proper position with reference to the grain), and the straight edges of the side-form pieces, (designed to join at the back), on a line with the selvage of the goods; then cut the goods, carefully following the edges of the lining. By this arrangement, the back and side-form pieces, can generally be cut out of one width.

How to Cut the Lining for the Skirt.—First, place the lining in the following position; viz., *with the end* or upper part to the left, *and the fold directly in front.* The front width should be

cut first; then, turning the lining over, so that the selvage will be in front, cut the sides next, and then the back (according to Diagrams 54 55 and 56, each width being cut double).

N. B.—The sides, near the bottom of the skirt, may be pieced with portions of the remnants saved from cutting the gores.

It is advisable to extend the line for length, 2 or 3 inches *below the terminus of the measures.* (This allows for turning down at the top and for seams). Now cut out the widths, carefully following the lines.

How to Cut the Outside for the Skirt.—Place the goods in position; viz., with the fold in front, and *the top or upper end* at the left-hand side.

How to Arrange the Lining upon the Goods to Economize Material, in Cutting the Outside for the Front and Side-Widths.—First, arrange the lining of the front width on the goods, in the following reversed position; viz., with the *bottom of the skirt* placed at the *left hand* and the *fold* of the *goods,* and the *fold* of the *lining,* laid evenly together, at the center of the front. The selvages of the side-widths should next be placed *exactly* even, with the selvages of the goods, having the upper part of the lining slipped as high toward the top as the width of goods will permit.

In Alpaca or other material, where no difference of figure or design exists, a saving of some inches may be effected by observing this rule. However, if the goods have what is familiarly called an "up and down," then all parts of the garment should be cut in the *same* direction of the figure. *Lastly, cut the width for the back* by placing the lining upon the goods, and cutting it the required length.

Remarks.—The lining, being usually the widest, should be trimmed to suit the width of the goods.

How to Cut the Overskirt.—First, turn the goods wrong side out, so that no pencil marks will be visible upon the outside. This being done, proceed to draft the widths in the following order: First, the front; second, the side; and, third, the back, following the measures and directions given under Diagrams 54, 55, 56 to 63, inclusive.

Remarks.—The surplus pieces left, from cutting the overskirt, will generally be sufficient for the under portions of the sleeves. An estimate of the quantity of material used thus far in the construction of the above suit, gives the following results; viz., for the fronts of basque, 60 inches; for the back, 30 inches; total, 90 inches. For the underskirt; viz., front, 43 inches; side widths 44 inches; back, 45 inches; total, 132 inches. This computation is based upon the skirt lengths given in the Diagrams, allowing 3 inches, additional, for turning down at the top, and for the seams. For the overskirt; viz-, front width, 36 inches; side widths, 37 inches; and the back, 45 inches; total, 113 inches. Adding these several sums total together; viz., basque 90 inches, underskirt 132 inches, overskirt 113 inches, gives the aggregate result of 340 inches; which, being divided by 36, (the number of inches in a yard) is equivalent to 9 yards and 16 inches; and, subtracting this from the original amount, (18 yards) leaves a remainder of 8 yards and 20 inches for trimming.

Remarks.—As ladies frequently express surprise at the immense amount of material required for trimming, we are induced to give the following calculation in detail:

How to Estimate the Amount of Material in Lengths for Trimming the Skirt; viz., with knife plaitings, bands and cords.—Commencing with the underskirt, for example, first measure

across the bottom of the front width 17 inches, the side width 25 inches, and the back width 14 inches; total 56 inches, or half the width of the skirt, each width being measured double. This last amount; viz., 56 inches, multiplied by 2, gives 112 inches; and this, divided by 36 (the number of inches in a yard), gives 3 yards and 4 inches, the entire circumference of the skirt.

Remark.—In making the estimates for knife or side plaitings, it must be remembered that 3 yards of the material, already hemmed and prepared, make only 1 yard when plaited.

To Find the Number of Strips Required to go Once Around the Skirt.—Rule: Divide the *number* of inches contained in the *circumference* of the Skirt by the *number* of inches in the *width* of the material. For example: 112 inches being the circumference, this, divided by 28 inches, (the width), gives 4 (the number of strips required; to go once around the skirt); and, again, this number (4), multiplied by 3, gives 12, the number of strips required *for one row of plaiting.*

How to Find the Quantity of Material for One Row of Plaiting.—Rule: Multiply the number of inches contained in the depth of the strips by the number of strips required for one row of plaiting. For example: Supposing 12 to be the number of strips, and 6 inches the depth, these, multiplied together, gives 72 inches, and this, divided by 36, gives 2 yards, the quantity required for one row of plaiting.

Remark.—For the dress-suit already described, the estimate is based upon two rows of plaiting for the underskirt, each row being 6 inches in depth, making 4 yards, the amount required for two rows.

How to Calculate the Plaiting for the Overskirt.—Suppose the circumference of the skirt to be 112 inches, the number of strips 12 (as before estimated), and the depth of the trimming

4 inches, then multiply the last two numbers together. This will give the quantity of material required for *one row of plaiting;* viz., 48 inches, or, 1 yard and 12 inches.

How to Calculate the Plaiting for Basque and Sleeves.—For example: If the parts of the basque and sleeves requiring to be trimmed) should measure 140 inches, then divide this number by 28 inches (the width of the material), which gives 5 (the number of strips for once around), and this, multiplied by 3, gives 15, (the *number of strips for one row of plaiting*). Then, again, this last number (15), being multiplied by 2 inches (the depth of the strip), gives the amount of material for basque and sleeves; viz.; 30 inches.

In summing up the several estimates above given for plaiting, we have as follows: 4 yards for the underskirt, 1 yard and 12 inches for the overskirt, and 30 inches for the basque and sleeves; or the sum total of 6 yards and 6 inches for the entire suit.. This, being deducted from 8 yards and 20 inches, leaves a remainder of 2 yards and 14 inches.

How to Cut the Biasses for Bands and Cords.—Spread out the remainder of the goods singly upon the table, folding the selvage over to the raw-edge. This makes a true bias. The goods should be folded over and over, making a piece 4 or 5 inches in width.

The left-hand portion of this piece may now be cut off straight across on a true line with the fold-edge, about 18 inches from the point. This piece, when cut off and unrolled, will be of a triangular-shape, and can be utilized for facings, etc. Next, place the skirt-rule upon the goods with its straight-edge even with the fold, and the A-corner moved up to the top, and proceed to mark on the goods for the bands, making them 2 inches in depth, dotting at the inches on the skirt-rule for this purpose. Estimating for the entire suit, 9 strips, 2 inches each in depth; viz., 6 for the under-

skirt, and 3 for the overskirt; total, 18 inches. Cordings for underskirt will require 9 strips, 1 inch in depth; total, 9 inches. Bands for basque, 3 strips, each 1 inch in depth; total, 3 inches. And the cordings for basque, 6 strips, each 1 inch in depth; total, 6 inches. These, added together, give the aggregate total of 36 inches on the bias, or 48 inches on the length or straight way of the goods. This amount being deducted from the 2 yards and 14 inches, leaves a remainder of 1 yard and 2 inches, in two pieces of triangular shape, which, by the rule of economy, may be converted into pockets, cuffs, facings, etc

It would be well for pupils to prove the result of the above calculation by actual experiment, which can easily be done by substituting thin manilla paper for the material, and cutting it into strips of the same width as the dress-goods, and measuring by the inches on the miniature skirt-rule.

N. B.—These strips should be pasted together until a sufficient length is obtained to represent the requisite amount of material in miniature for the entire suit.

Now, proceed as if it were the material in reality, observing carefully the instructions given in the above chapter. The result will well pay for the trouble of the experiment.

Ladies frequently are at a loss to estimate the amount of goods required for cutting a certain kind of garment; and, in expensive material, such as velvet and silk, a dollar or two may easily be saved by a little calculation. To illustrate: A lady wishes a velvet polonaise: she has been told that 6 or 7 yards will be sufficient; but as there is no standard width for velvet (except in Ponson's and the best Lyon's brand), this is no criterion by which to be governed. The only correct and safe method of proceedure, in such a case, is to ascertain the width of the goods selected, and, before purchasing, take paper, and cutting it the same width, measure off the supposed number of yards; then, with other paper, cut a pattern,

and, placing it upon the paper representing the dress-goods, measure the number of yards required, making the calculation by the miniature Dress-Guide and Skirt-Rule.

A Certain Rule to Prevent Mistakes in Cutting when a Difference in Figure or in the Sides of the Material Exists.—Spread out the goods upon a table, with the upper part of the figure, and the upper portion of the garment toward the left and cut every piece double, when the width of the goods will permit; but, if cutting singly, as is often the case with sleeves and side-gores for skirts, be careful that the right sides of the goods are placed together; and so with the under part of sleeves; observing also the same rule when cutting the side-widths for skirt, when not cut double.

Cutting Goods on the Bias.—Many ladies think because they purchase velvet, silk, etc., cut on the bias, that it will go much farther than if cut upon the straight; the fact is, there is no difference, except that when the end or ends are bias to begin with, there is no waste, as there would be if a corner had to be cut off before commencing. Bias strips, cut from a given width of cloth, will be one-third longer than if cut upon the straight; but there will be less strips. In the same proportion as the strips are lengthed, will the number be lessened. To illustrate: Take a yard of trimming silk of a certain width (viz., 30 inches),—that has been cut upon the bias *at both ends*, and fold it over and over until the whole yard has been made into one bias strip 4 or 5 inches in width, convenient for cutting. Now, measure the length of the goods thus folded. This will be about 26 inches; but, in cutting off the strips, each one will measure 44 inches in length—one yard on the straight making only 26 inches on the bias.

Dress-Linings.—Modistes are unanimous upon one subject; viz., that, of all linings for waists and basques, silk is preferable, from the fact that it does not stretch, but adapts itself closely to the contour of the figure. Next to silk comes the best quality of what is termed satin-jean, which is in reality nothing more than a superior grade of drilling. Linen, holland and silesia are also used, and black percale for grenadines and hernanis'; but drilling is generally preferred to any other material for cheap suits.

On Basting.—Before commencing to baste, have ready a low chair, lap-board, needles (No. 7 sharps), and a spool of basting cotton (Nos. 30 to 50).

How to Baste a Basque.—If any piecing of the lining is necessary it should be done before commencing to baste, by laying the edges one over the other before stitching, thus making a smooth, flat surface, which will not be the case, if seamed in the usual manner. Place the linings of the fronts upon the goods, or "outside," and acting upon the supposition that the darts have been properly re-drafted on the corresponding side of the lining, seams creased, etc., fasten the lining to the outside by carefully basting all around the edges, commencing with the fronts; next baste down the center and outside of each dart; then folding from the center, bring the sides together, basting exactly on the lines delineating the darts, remembering that the least discrepancy at this part of the garment will be perceptible. When a seam occurs at the center of the back, join the parts accurately together, commencing at the bottom of the waist and basting upward to the neck, observing (if the material is in stripes or plaids) that each part is carefully matched. The Side-forms should now be basted to the back, commencing at the bottom of the waist, taking short stitches, and basting one-third of an inch from the edge, the bias edges a little fuller, they having a tendency to stretch.

N. B.—The seams should now be trimmed evenly, all around.

Finally, baste the fronts and backs together in the following order; First, the seam of the shoulder, commencing at the point of the neck and basting downward, at the same time stretching the front so as to prevent wrinkles.

Remark.—When a bias and straight edge is brought together in any part of the garment, the bias edge should be held slightly full; otherwise the straight side, when stitched, will show wrinkles; Second, baste the seams at the side, (under the arm) commencing at the arm-point, and basting downward; Third, face the center of the front edges, curving the right side as in Diagram 31. But if a hem is preferred, then turn over 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for this purpose, facing the left side, and placing the buttons 1 inch from the edge, and the button holes as close to the edge as possible.

Remark.—Ladies with large busts usually prefer both sides curved, and in this case the buttons are placed along the curve a sufficient distance from the edge to prevent the fronts from spreading. Buttons $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter should be spaced 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart; but if three-fourths of an inch in diameter, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch may be allowed, and so on in the same ratio for different sizes. For very corpulent ladies the buttons must be placed closer together, the strain upon the edges being much greater. Button-holes may be either worked or bound. If worked, C twist should be used, except for very fine material; but if not neatly done, binding will give a better effect.

Caution.—Each separate part of the garment should now be compared with the measures taken from the person; and, if they agree in every particular, the darts, shoulder and side-form seams may be stitched; but if any discrepancy is apparent, it is better to attend to the fitting first. However, in any event, leave the under-arm-seams open, so that, if any change is necessary, it may be affected the more easily. This being done, proceed to fit the dress.

As much depends upon the underclothing, corset, and other appendages, a word of advice will be in order. An ill-fitting corset is certain to produce a worse fitting dress. The bands of the skirt, tornure, etc., should be placed *low down* on the waist, at the same time divesting the undergarments of all wrinkles.

Remark.—Ladies, to economize, will sometimes piece the lining crosswise at the front or back of the dress, and sometimes both; but this is almost sure to be attended with annoyance in fitting. Anything that prevents the outside from laying smoothly and evenly upon the surface will detract from the general effect. In placing the garment upon the form much depends on the manner in which it is put on. The correct way is to examine and see that the padding (if any is used) is in its proper place, the shoulder-seams laid forward, the darts turned toward the back, the neck-curve stretched (by gently manipulating it with the fingers), the under-arm-seam laid toward the back, and the dress at the neck properly adjusted by pulling up at the back; then commence at the bottom of the waist and button upward to the neck, arranging the breasts meanwhile so that they will fall gracefully over the form. Next, button from the waist downward to the terminus of the skirt. This being done, and all the necessary precautions having been strictly observed, and the desired result not yet obtained, analyze the matter.

Defects in Cutting, and their Remedies.—If wrinkles should appear at the shoulder seam, the stretching of the front has been neglected. Ladies with attenuated forms need not have their garments fitted so closely as those possessing more rotundity; nor are they compelled to undergo the annoyance of padding at the shoulders (in imitation of their more favored sisters). If the measures have been taken and applied accurately, the front shoulder stretched properly, (while basting), and the seams laid forward, a smooth fit will be the result. If the dress is too loose on the shoulder, (indicated by fullness and wrinkles along the seam), the meas-

ure has been taken too long up the center of the front. This may be remedied by cutting off (at the seam) whatever is necessary, and re-basting. If the front is a smooth fit, and the back tight and too low at the neck and shoulders, the measure has been taken too short up the center of the back. This is not easily remedied, except by cutting a new center-piece for the back (of the requisite size and shape). If the front (at the neck and shoulders) draws downward, it indicates that the measures have been taken too short up the center of front. This defect is quite serious and difficult to remedy, and generally occurs when the form is characterized by much rotundity, with long waist and sloping shoulders.

Remark.—It is an error, into which even some professionals have fallen, to suppose that all that is required for such forms is to allow abundance of room across the breast, they really requiring at this part as much goods lengthwise as crosswise, and also larger darts, to correspond with the taper of the waist. Again, if the dress is too full over the breast, and wrinkles slanting downward from the arm in front to the bottom of the waist appear, it denotes that the width is too great (the measure at this part having been taken too loose).

If, by mistake, the dress has been *cut too tight across the breast*, the top of the darts may be lowered from one-half to one inch.

If the fronts are broad, and fall easily and gracefully over the bust, bringing out the full proportions of the form, yet still displaying, under the arm, unsightly wrinkles (the usual cause of so much vexation and trouble), it indicates that the darts are too small. The only remedy is to open and enlarge them to suit the form.

N. B.—This enlarging of the darts will cause a deficiency in the size around the waist, which may be supplied by piecing under the arm. If the shoulder seams are too long and the arm-holes too tight, trim out evenly all around. When the dress laps over in front at the neck, with a tendency to wrinkle, it denotes too loose a measure around the neck. This may be remedied by trimming off

below the neck in front and taking up a seam on the shoulder sufficient to produce the desired effect, at the same time stretching the neck-curve in front. This not only diminishes the tendency to wrinkle, but gives an easy and smooth fit (particularly for dresses cut high in the neck).

For forms having thick neck and square shoulders, it is advisable to draft the shoulder-line (for both front and back) by slipping the shoulder part of the Guide one inch up toward the neck-point, and drawing the line as usual, but extending it one inch further than the figure indicating the actual length. For example: If the measure is 7 inches, draw the line to 8. This gives more breadth, and less curve on the shoulder near the neck.

The above constitute the principal difficulties which the inexperienced are liable to encounter in their first efforts at practical dress-making. In relation to the minor details but little need be said, except in reference to the cross-dart, which is usually made in the manner shown by diagram 31. For very corpulent ladies this dart should be taken up much deeper than for those of smaller proportions, in which case it can be cut out after being stitched. Many of the new basques and polonaises, however, have no cross-dart, but, instead, have a third dart, running lengthwise), commencing underneath the arm-curve and extending downward in the same manner as the ordinary dart for basque and polonaise, being placed midway between the side-seam and the second dart.

Caution.—This dart, however, *must be provided for when drafting the waist,* by allowing the space of *three darts* instead of two. For small forms half the size of the ordinary dart will be sufficient for this third dart. The darts below the waist seldom require any change if drafted and basted correctly and sloped in the same angle as shown in the Diagrams. If the skirt at front is too full, a deeper seam may be taken up at the second dart (below the waist); and if the same defect should appear at the side-seam, it can be remedied in the same manner.

Sleeves and Sleeve-Linings.—The outside for sleeve should be cut exactly the size and shape of the lining, taking care not to cut two pieces alike for the same arm, which may easily be done when there is a right and wrong side to the goods. And, if there is a figure in the design, be careful not to cut the goods wrong side up. The upper part of the sleeve should be drafted two inches larger than the arm-measure, and the under part one inch larger, (curving the top and otherwise shaping the sleeve as in Diagram 12).

N. B.—The two inches at the upper part, and the one inch at the under part allows for seams; also for slightly "fulling" at the top, when sewed in, and for a small plait under the arm. The upper part of the sleeve, above the elbow, should be cut straight with the grain of the goods, while the under part, where it joins the outside seam, may be slightly curving. After the linings are basted to the goods, stitch the outside seams; then open the edges and press them, finishing the bottom with a bias piece 1½ inches in depth. If side-plaiting is to be used for trimming sleeves, it should be remembered that one-half must be reversed, otherwise the plaits will lay facing the front on one sleeve, and toward the back on the other. This rule is also applicable when trimming the neck and shoulders with side-plaiting.

The cord, while being basted around the top of the arm, should be held tight, but, for the under part and sides, a little looser, as this will give an easier fit under the arm. Place the sleeve in the armhole so that when sewed in it will be full at the top, without gathers, the sides being quite plain. If the sleeve is too large for the armhole, a plait should be laid directly underneath, folding it over toward the back.

Remark.—When dresses are worn short on the shoulders sleeves should be cut longer and more rounding at the top (making the armhole larger to correspond). Sleeves should always be cut 1½ or 2 inches larger than the armholes (besides the allowance for seams), for, if too tight, they will present a strained or wrinkled appear-

ance when sewed in, besides being exceedingly uncomfortable. Trimming out the armhole should generally be done *underneath*, as an inch (more or less) at this part will produce no injurious effect; but when the dress is too large across the breast, and too long on the shoulders, trimming may be done all around sufficient to make the armhole the proper size.

How to Draft Princess Dress.—(See condensed illustration, Diagram 50). This garment, unlike its predecessors the basque and polonaise, forms a complete suit in itself, and is chiefly characterized by gores commencing at the arm-size, or shoulder, and extending continuously to the bottom of the skirt. The front skirt is drafted according to the rules given for Miss' Polonaise, Diagrams 42 and 43.

The Back of Princess Dress may be modeled after any of the prevailing designs for polonaise, by observing the rules governing the same.

How to Draft a Double-Breasted Polonaise.—(Tight-fitting). In drafting this style of garment ladies frequently experience much difficulty by not knowing how to dispose of the darts. Before commencing to draft the front it is important to have the Dress-Guide placed in proper position on the goods; viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches from the edge (to allow for the double-breast), as shown in Diagram 46. In other respects, the waist is drafted and the darts formed in the same manner as for basque, except the second dart, which commences directly under the arm-curve, 1 inch distant from the lower breast-dot, and extends to the bottom of the skirt in the same slope or angle as the first dart. The skirt of this style of polonaise is drafted by the same rule as polonaise in Diagram 36. To produce an artistic effect at the center of the front, the closing edges should be deeply curved.

How to Draft Ladies' Polonaise, Open at the Back—First draft the waist by the rule for waist closed at front, Diagram 15; and, next, the darts and side-form, as shown by Diagram 50. The skirt is drafted by the rules given for miss' polonaise, Diagrams 42 and 43, using the same slope for gores, and making the length of the skirt as follows: Center of front and next front, 36 inches, and the length at the side, 35 inches. The dart is cut out and the side-form separated and placed upon the goods for the skirt to be attached, in the same manner as in Diagrams 42 and 43.

Remarks.—When plaits or gathers are desired at the side-seam, an addition of from 6 to 10 inches should be made for this purpose. If a seam is preferred at the center of front, sufficient allowance for the same should be made when commencing to draft. The back may be drafted open at the center by the rules given under Diagrams 44 and 45, allowing 4 or 5 inches for the box-plait, instead of 3, and making the length of the skirt at the side 46 inches; next back, 47 inches; and center of back, 48 inches. This allows for draping.

How to Draft Lady's Polonaise with Basque-Back.—The fronts can be drafted from any design selected, by observing the rules for slope of gores, length of skirt, etc. The back is composed of a basque, with skirt attached to a band underneath, which may consist either of two straight widths or one straight and two small gored widths, the bias edges of which should unite at the seams next the back, the bottom of the skirt being shaped in the usual manner for back of polonaise.

Polonaise with Basque-Front.—Draft the front in any style desired, according to the rule for front of basque, and the skirt separately, by the rule for front and side of overskirt, observing the following precautions; viz., when the front of one garment is to be connected with the back of another, special reference must be had to the figure regulating the slope of the gore, as by this is determined the width of the skirt at the bottom.

Water-Proof Cloaks.—These can be drafted by the rule for lady's sacque-wrapper, or the front of the wrapper and the back of lady's polonaise may be combined by adding sufficient fullness (when drafting), to make a loose waist, and making the skirt the required length. Another way is to draft the front and back by the rule given for miss' polonaise. This, when finished, will be in the gabrielle style. It should be remembered that additional fullness across the breast, back, and around the waist must be allowed for all outside garments; and in drafting the waist of any garment, allowance must be made for each additional seam. The circular cape usually worn with the water-proof cloak is drafted by the rule given for "circular," and may be increased in size by adding to the length when drawing the line for the circle, the neck and shoulders being the same. *The hood* is simply a matter of convenience or taste; and if a collar is preferred, it may be drafted by Diagram 13.

How to regulate the size of the darts for irregular forms—Draft the waist for the front in the usual manner, except the line for length of waist, which should be drawn straight down from the arm-point to the bottom of the waist. If the form is irregular, the dot (denoting the usual addition for the second dart) will not be on the line. If the breast is very large, and the waist small, the dot will appear inside the length-of-waist line; but if the breast is very small, and the waist large, it will appear outside of the line. To determine the size of the dart required, measure across from the dot regulating the size around the waist to the line for the length of waist. This space should be divided into two darts and drafted in the usual manner. For example: If the measure across the breast should be 21 inches, and the waist-measure 23 inches, the addition for the darts will be about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; this, divided, will make the width of each dart $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches (see measures printed on upper edge of dart-rule for spacing off the darts).

How to Enlarge from Designs in the Fashion-Books.—*First:* Select the figure to be enlarged. If represented in full length, place the *end* of the tape-line *at the bottom of the waist in front,* and measure the entire length of the skirt; for example, 5 inches. *Second:* Ascertain the length of the skirt to be drafted; for instance, 40 inches. *Third:* Divide the number 40 by 5 which gives 8. This last number indicates the relative proportion existing between the pattern to be drafted and its representative in the fashion-plate, and should be used as a multiplier in finding the size of the pattern desired; for example, the length of overskirt (on the plate) is 4 inches, this, multiplied by 8, gives 32 inches, its full size when enlarged.

Again, the skirt of a basque (at the back) measures 1½ inches in length, this, multiplied by 8, gives 12 inches (the full length). If a ruffle on the figure measures half-an-inch, multiply this by 8, which gives 4 inches (the actual depth).

N. B.—If the garment selected on the plate is not given in full length, but consists only of a portion of the same, first find the length up the center of the front waist or back, and next ascertain *the measure or size of the corresponding part of the garment to be drafted.* For example: If the length of the waist (on the plate) measures 2 inches, *and the length of the waist to be drafted* measures 14 inches, then divide the 14 by 2, which gives 7, this number being used as a multiplier in finding the size desired in the same manner as described in the previous example. It is advisable, however, for beginners to confine their first efforts in enlarging from the fashion-plates to the use of whole numbers, unless versed in fractions.

PART FOURTH.

VOCABULARY.

SELECTED WORDS AND TERMS

USED IN CONNECTION WITH

DRESS, FASHIONS, ETC.

SILK AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.

Gros-Grain—(Fr. gro; thick, heavy). A coarse, corded silk. The first name given to a heavy silk which shows a distinct grain running across the width of the goods.

Poult de soie—(Fr. pool de swah). A lustrous plain silk.

Glace—(Fr. glasse). A very glossy thin silk.

Taffeta—(Fr). A fine quality of plain silk, with dressing, and very glossy.

Foulard—Fr. foo-lard). Raw, or unfinished silk; thin and without gloss.

Lustrine—(Fr). A trimming silk; generally black, and very shining.

Marcelaine—(Fr). A thin lining silk.

Florence—(Fr). A very soft, thin lining silk of inferior width and quality.

Crepe-Silk—(Fr. crape). A silk woven like crape.

Turquoise—(Fr. koiz). A silk woven like velours; first manufactured in Turkey.

Velours—(Fr). A heavy silk mixture with the cord thrown up on the right side; resembling uncut velvet.

Lousine—(Fr). A silk woven loosely in basket or other patterns; generally in stripes or other designs.

Cachemire—(Fr. Cash-mere). A soft, fine-finished silk, and designates the difference between the ordinary hard twisted silks and the newer makes, which are soft and pliable.

N. B.—The terms "Gros de Rhine," "Gros de Naples," and others, are trade-marks used to designate the grades or places of manufacture. The above constitute the names of the principal brands in general use.

WOOLEN AND MIXED FABRICS.

Australian Crape—A cotton and wool mixture used for mourning purposes.

Grenadine—(Fr). A material made with an open mesh of twisted threads of cotton, wool or silk, or mixed; first imported from Grenada.

Florentine—(Fr). A kind of goods made with an open mesh, not so thin as grenadine, nor so open; generally silk-warp and wool filling.

Byzantine—A silk-and-wool fabric, heavier than florentine; used principally for mourning purposes.

Bombazine—(Fr). A thick twilled silk-and-wool fabric; used for mourning There are two kinds, the French and English, the former being very fine and light weight, and the latter more durable.

Henrietta Cloth—A very heavy twilled woolen goods.

Drap-d-ete—(Fr. dra-d-ta). Summer cloth, twilled like cashmere; all-wool.

Empress Cloth—An all-wool material.

Damask—A kind of thick silk; originally made at Damascus.

Damassee—(Fr). A silk manufactured in Flanders; woven in flowers and figures.

Brocade—(Fr). A silk embossed in figures.

Matellasse—(Fr). A silk woven in imitation of quilting.

Cabeca or Cabesse—(Ca-be-sa). The finest kind of India silk woven with a thick, heavy cord across the goods.

Biarritz—(Fr. bearreets). A heavy all-wool corded goods.

Tamise—(Tamese). A plain all-wool goods, similar to all-wool delaines, but heavier.

Merino—(Fr. mereno). An all-wool twilled goods; first manufactured from the wool of the merino sheep in Italy.

Camel's-Hair Cloth—A coarse fibrous woolen goods; originally made from camel's hair.

Alpaca—(Derived from paca, the Peruvian llama). A wool-and-cotton mixture.

Brilliantine—This represents a certain brand of alpaca, as also the beaver brand, etc.

Challie—(Fr. shally). Goods made from goat's hair.

Faille—(Fr. fal-ye). Goods like a fishing-net in texture.

Irish Poplin—A silk-and-wool material; first manufactured on the linen looms of Ireland.

Pongee—An inferior mixed fabric of silk and wool; first made in India.

Balzarine—An open mesh silk-and-wool fabric; first made by a Belgravian weaver, and by him imported into France.

Debege—(Fr. debazhe). A kind of woolen mixed goods.

Japanese Silk—A silk-and-cotton fabric; first made in Japan.

Li-mau-sine—(Li-mo-sin). A rough, shaggy sort of dress-goods.
Hernane—A kind of grenadine.
Mar-seil-les—(Fr. marsalyaz). A heavy cotton-corded fabric; first made at Marseilles, in France.
Pi-que—(Fr. pe-ka). A cotton goods resembling marseilles; so named from malice, it being an American production.
Vel-vet—(Fr. from vellus; shaggy). A cloth of silk or cotton, or mixed; having a pile or shag of thread on top.
Vel-ve-tine—Cotton velvet.
Percale—(Fr. percal). A cambric muslin
Mohair—The long silky wool of the Angola goat, from Asia; also, a fabric made from this material.
Jaconet—(Fr). A thin cotton fabric.
Gingham—a cotton cloth, the threads of which are colored before weaving.
Flannel—(Fr. flannele). From moleton; a swan's skin; woolen stuff.
Vi-gogne—Goods made from the wool of the vigon.

COLORS AND SHADES IN DRESS GOODS.

Azuline—(Fr. azh-u-line). From azure-blue, sky-blue.
Acier—(Fr. a-sie). Steel.
Anemone—(Fr. a-nem-o-ne). An inky-purple.
Aurore—(Fr au-ro-ra). A pinkish shade of lilac.
Bouteille—(Fr. beu-te-i). Bottle; bottle-green.
Ble—(Fr). Wheat-color
Bleu-de-Roi—(Fr). Royal-blue.
Argent—Silver-gray.
Creme—The color of cream.
Caoutchouc—(Fr. koo-chook). The color of indiarubber.
Cassises—(Kash-i-us). A deep purple.
Cep—(Fr. se). Vine-color.
Chinchilla—A mottled-gray.
Cascade—A silvery-green.
Cristal—Almost white.
Ceil-Glace—(Fr. gla-se). Frozen-sky. a very pale shade of blue.
Chausseur—(Fr. sha-seur). Hunter's-green.
Chataigne—(Fr. sha-te-gn). Chestnut shade.
Corbeau—(Fr. cor-bo). The color of the plumage of the crow; a greenish-black.
Carmelite—A reddish-brown.
Cardinal—(Red). A shade peculiar to a cardinal's robe.
Ecume—(Fr. e-cume). Sea-foam; shade of sea-foam.
Enfer—(Fr. an-fer). A flame-red.
Chambertin—(Fr). A wine-red.
Caroubier—(Fr. ka-ro-bie). Like the foilage of the carob tree.
Feuille—(Fr. feu-il). Leaf-brown.
Gris-Perle—(Fr. gre-per-le). Pearl-gray.
Cuir—(Fr. kweer). Leather; understood by many persons to mean queer.
Sepia—(Fr). Black.
Mazarine—(Fr.) From Cardinal Mazarine, 1602; a bright-blue.

Marron—A dark chestnut-color.
Mauve—Like the mallow lilac.
Fil-leul—Color of ripened limes.
Vert—Green.

THE PRINCIPAL LACES IN GENERAL USE.

BLACK.

Chantilly—(Fr. shan-til-lee). A very fine hand-made lace; often misnamed thread.

India Lace—A fine lace in imitation of chantilly; made by machinery

Brussels Lace—A heavy, coarse quality of lace; hand-made; first made at Brussels.

Guipure—(Fr. ge-pur). An imitation of antique lace; less expensive and very durable.

Prussia Lace—A black lace resembling Brussels; but made by machinery, and less expensive.

Llama Lace—A lace made from the wool of the Peruvian llama.

Yak—A coarse kind of lace, made from yak wool.

WHITE.

Point-Applique—(Ap-pleek). An expensive white lace, every pattern of which is a transfer.

Point Lace—One of the finest and most expensive kinds; hand-made.

Cluny—A hand-made lace resembling tatting.

Mechlin—A beautiful imitation lace; so called because first made at Mechlin, Belgium; now made at Malines and Antwerp.

Honiton—A white lace with open mesh and peculiar figures.

Smyrna—A fine linen lace; much used for trimming underclothing.

Italian Lace—A lace made by machinery, in Italy; an imitation of the hand-made.

Valenciennes—A rich white lace made at Valenciennes, in France; it has a mesh of six sides formed of two threads partly twisted, the pattern of which is within the mesh.

Ecru—Any lace made from raw material unbleached.

Colberteen—A lace resembling network; manufactured by Mons. Colbert, a Frenchman of some note.

NAMES AND TERMS APPLIED TO DRESS.

Antique—(Anteek). Old; old style.

Agraffe—(A-graf). A clasp.

Aiguilette—(A-gil-let). An ornament for the shoulder.

A la Mode—(Al-a-mode). After the fashion; according to the prevailing mode.

Astrachan—(As-tra-kan). A kind of fur made from premature lambs, which are taken before birth.

Alternating—Following each other by turns.

Bandeau—(Ban-do). An ornament for the head.

Basque—(Bask). Part of a lady's dress; so called because it originated in Biscay.

Bazar—Authority in fashion.

Bandalette—(Ban-da-let). A band for the hair.

Blonde—Fr. from blon). Fair; light.

Bias-Bands—Strips of goods cut diagonally as a finish for garments.

Bijouterrie—(Fr. be-zhoo-try). Jewelry; trinkets.

Bournous—(Fr. bour-nooz). A sort of cloak worn by the Moors.

Boudoir—(Fr. boo-dwor). A lady's private room.

Bulletin—An expose or edict of fashion; report

Bulgare—Plait; tripple plait.

Boulevard—(Fr. boo-le-var). A kind of skirt made from felt, so called from its being considered impenetrable.

Bretelles—Straps for the shoulder.

Beau-Monde—(Fr. bo-mond). The fashionable world.

Bouffant—(Fr. bou-fan). Puffing.

Plait or Pleat—Goods doubled or folded to form trimming.

Box-Plait—A plait whose sides are reversed.

Double Box-Plait—A box-plait whose sides are folded double.

Calico—Printed muslin; so called from its being imported first from Calicut, East Indies.

Cheffanier—(Fr. shif-fon-eer. A lady's work-table.

Chatelain—(Fr. shatalin). An ornamented side-pocket.

Camlet—A cloak originally made from camel's hair.

Camis—A short cloak.

Cascade—A word used to denote trimming as falling in undulating waves.

Camail—A short cloak, usually made of fur.

Crinoline—(A word derived from crino, which means hair). Under-skirts first made from hair.

Casacque—(Fr. ca-sak). A great coat.

Cuirasse—(Fr. que-ras). A coat of mail; in dress meaning a kind of basque whose peculiarity consists in fitting to the form closely.

Chale—(Shal). A shawl.

Centimeter—(Fr). A hundredth-part-of-meter; being about one-third-of-an-inch.

Connnoisseur—(Fr. kon-nis-sur). A person skilled in anything.

Corsage—A dress-body.

Crash—(From crassus). A coarse unbleached linen.

Cable-Cord—A heavy cord.

Caftan—A Persian vest.

Chenille—(She-nil). A caterpillar; a rough, shaggy cord.

Countour—The line that bounds or terminates the outline of the general form.

Costume—(From custom). Any established manner or mode of dress.

Costumer—One who deals in dress.

Court-Train—So called because ladies wore them at court receptions, being held up by a bearer.

Cruciform—Cross-shaped, or the shape of a cross.

Coiffure—(Fr. cof-fure). The head.

Dentile—(Fr. den-t-le). Notched.
Demi—Half; demi-train, half-a-train.
Debutant—(Fr. de-bu-tong). First appearance.
Decollette—Bare.
De Mod en Welt—The world of fashion.
Demi Saison—Half-season; or spring and fall.
Diagonal—Crosswise.
Diaphanous—Thin; transparent.
Do-le-man—A Turkish garment; a kind of cloak.

Ecarlate—Scarlet.
Embonpoint—(Fr. ong-bong-pwong). Rotundity of figure.
Elite—(Fr. a-leet). Choice, as the elite of society.
Elongated—Lengthened.

Fabric—(From facere; to make). Texture.
Fraize—A ruff; a trimming for the neck.
Festoon—A garland or wreath hanging in depending curves; trimming arranged in this way.
Frayed Ruffles—Goods cut either bias or straight and fringed out on the edges.
Fan-Shaped Plaits—Plaits disposed upon the garments in such a manner as to produce a fan-like appearance when done.
Frogs—Ornamental buttons used for fastening cloaks in front.
French-Back—The back of a dress cut without separate side-forms.
Fishu—(Fr. fish-u). A fanciful-shaped garment for the neck and shoulders.

Garniture—That which embellishes.
Galloon—(Fr. from galon; showy). Originally a braid interwoven with threads of gold; a trimming binding-braid.
Griseille—Fr. griz-zle). A gray woolen cloth; a mixture of white and black
Gaze—Gauze-like.
Gabrielle—A costume first made by order of an Italian primo-donna; originally trimmed with quantities of gold cord running down the seams; a garment with the waist and skirt together.
Graduated Trimming—Trimming graduated in width.

Harmonize—To blend colors so that the effect will be pleasing to the eye.
Habilament—Dress; attire; clothing.
Hauteur—(Fr. ho-tur). Height.
Hercules Braid—A strong, heavy braid; so called from Hercules.
Hamburg Embroidery—Embroidery woven in figures by machinery; first made in Hamburg
Polonaise—(Fr. from polonais). A kind of dress worn by ladies, which originated in Poland.
Revers—(Fr. re-veres). Reversed; laid over.

Insertion or Inserting—Narrow embroidered strips of muslin or lace.

Jupe—An overskirt.

Jupon—An underskirt, or petticoat.
Jabot—A trimming of lace and ribbon for the neck.

Kilt-Plaits—Large plaits laid one way on the goods.
Knife-Plaits—Very fine plaits made in the same manner as kilt-plaits.

Lisse—(Fr. lese). A smooth, glossy goods; used for ruching.
Lustrine—(Fr. from lucre). Shining.

Metre—A French measure, of about three feet in length.
Modiste—(Fr. Modista). A dealer and producer of fashions: dress-maker.

Nail-Heads—A very small button used in trimming

Plisse—(Fr. plis-se); Fold; plaits.

Tournure—A bustle used for expanding the clothing.
Titan Braid—(From titan; strength). A heavy woolen braid; used for trimming

Vandykes—Indentations or scallops.
Vetement—A garment.

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